SB 48

Scrap Book

Historical Group To Hold Island 'Gam'

Stories of old Nantucket will be retold at a "gam" session to be held at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday at the Maria Mitchell Association library on Vestal St., Mrs. Walton H. Adams, president of the Nantucket Historical Association, announced.

The "gam" session which is open to the public without charge under the auspices of the Historical Association, will have Archibald Cartwright as chairman of the reminiscent talks.

INQUIRER & MIRROR

February	26, 1954	13½	inches
March	13	9	"
March	20	13½	"
April	24	7½	"
May	1	4½	"
"	"	4½	"
"	22	7½	"
"	"	12½	"
"	28	30	"
June	4	34½	"
"	12	20	"
"	"	8	"
June	18	17½	"
June	26	22	"
July	3	73	"
"	"	9½	"
"	17	11	"
"	10	66	"
"	16	40	"
"	24	11	"
"	30	28	"
Aug	6	13	"
Aug	13	14	"
"	"	14	"
Aug	21	16	"
Aug	27	26	"
Sept	18	6	"
Oct	9	12	"
Oct	16	19	"

Vaine and Sons, members of the lue Team. Arnold Small and incent Pasquin were coaches of e "all-star" Red Team and John ee, John Roche and Kenneth atland of the Blue Team.

Woodworking award certificates ere presented to the following ho excelled in craft work: Robert iera, Roger Furtado, Daniel Reaud, David Perry, Wayne Viera, eth Thomas, Peter Gomes, Paul uarte, Joseph Cahoon, Robert endes, Richard Corriea, Joseph antos, Wayne Campbell, Shelby ampbell, Eyrk Larson, Walter iko, David Watts and Arnold arson. Chester Pluciński and ugustus Ramos are woodworking structors.

Medals and tee shirts were preented to members of the champion basketball teams: Midget Division, Aces: Manny Johnson, ionel Starr, Lorin Walker, Billy assidy, Peter Gomes, Dan Reaud, Bruce Watts, Francis Michti and Richard Kiiski; Junior Division, Lakers: Donald Cahoon, hil Marks, Edgar Orpin, Dick tarr, Walter Miko, John McDonld, Ricky Austin, Ronald Schultz nd Michael Davis; and Senior Division, Kentucky: Paul Conway, hn Cabral, Ed Curley, Sidney nall, George Small, George Duce, aymond Senecal and Reginald urton. Bob Marks was coach of he Aces, and Vincent Pasquin

George Jones Named Historical Secretary

George W. Jones, recently named a councillor of the Nantucket Historical Association, was elected secretary of the organization at a Council meeting Tuesday.

Elected councillors were Mrs. Cyril C. Ross and James A. Norcross. Both Mr. Jones and Mr. Norcross are natives of Nantucket. Mrs. Ross, who married into an old Nantucket family, has been active in Island church, charitable and other organizational activities.

Mr. Norcross, a building contractor is considered an authority on old Nantucket buildings who gained much of his knowledge in the field from his father, Arthur Norcross, the Association announced. His experience will prove of great value to the organization, it added.

The Association also announced that work of installing a sprinkler system in the Whaling Museum to protect its historical treasurers has been completed except for minor details.

The installation was made by the Rockwood Sprinkler Company of Worcester in two weeks, including pressure tests of piping and test of the automatic alarm system.

Old Fashioned Nantucket "Gam" At Maria Mitchell, Wednesday.

An old fashioned Nantucket "Gam" is scheduled for Wednesday evening, February 24th, it was announced today by Mrs. Walton H. Adams, President of the Nantucket Historical Association. The "Gam" will be held in the library building of the Nantucket Maria Mitchell Association on Vestal Street.

Archibald Cartwright, Senior, who needs no introduction, has agreed to act as Chairman and will start the "Gam" promptly at 7:30 p.m. While sponsored by the Nantucket Historical Association, non-member Nantucketers, as well as members are extended a cordial invitation to attend free an evening of happy reminiscing. Here is a real chance to hear tales of old Nantucket, retold by those who really know them, and with "Archie" Cartwright in the chair the "Gam" is one that, no doubt, will long be talked about and remembered.

If you have never attended a "Gam" here is a golden opportunity, and if you have attended past "Gams" this promises to be one you should not miss.

Remember—the date—Wednesday, February 24th; the time—7:30 p.m.; the place—The Maria Mitchell Library, Vestal Street; Sponsor Nantucket Historical Association; Admission—Free—a cordial invitation to members and non-members to attend and join in the fun of talking over old events and old days.

INQUIRER + MIRROR

Nantucketers Swap Tales Of Wrecks And Whales And Island Personalities At Gam

Old tales of an era when Nantucketers went down to the sea in ships and when wrecks were a common sight on these Island shores were recalled by old timers at a lively old fashioned "gam" held at the Maria Mitchell Scientific Library Wednesday night.

Some 60 listeners were rollicked too by humorous anecdotes of residents in that era which follow the decline of Nantucket whaling. Fire Chief Archibald Cartwright, who once shipped aboard a whaler, and Captain Arthur McCleave, an elderly Nantucket salt, were among those who led speakers in recalling the Island past which exists no more.

It was the fourth such "gam" sponsored by the Nantucket Historical Association.

Chief Cartwright, who also served as chairman of the "gam," gave a realistic account of life aboard a whaler, probably the only living Nantucketer who today can boast of the experience.

His first venture into the industry which made Nantucket the first whaling port of the world was at the age of 22. He shipped aboard the Sunbeam, a New Bedford whaler in 1906. Her master was Captain Joseph MacKenzie and she had been riding the waves for a half century.

As Chief Cartwright put it, he shipped as a "greenhorn" and carpenter. He was to be gone six months on the Sunbeam which netted 800 barrels of the prize whale oil on the voyage. And he was to leave her at Montevideo and board another whaler from that port before he returned home.

Before taking his audience that far, Chief Cartwright gave his listeners a sense of the feel of the Sunbeam—its crew, its food, its smells and life in general aboard a whaler.

It was a busy life but not bad, once you got used to it, the Sunbeam's Nantucket crewman recalled.

"There was always something to do aboard the ship, standing your watch and scrubbing," said the Fire Chief.

Chief Cartwright even conceded that you could get used to the food, bad at it was. And to give some idea of how bad it was, the cook kept his distance after each meal, never venturing forward to consort with the men he fed.

Salt horse, freshened in salt water, was on the menu three times a week. No gourmet dish, salt beef was far from a rarity, too, aboard the whaler. Chief Cartwright said they had it for dinner and supper three times a week.

By sharp contrast with today's American breakfast of juice, cereal, bacon and eggs and coffee, the Sunbeam's mates started their day off with cracker hash, an unappetizing dish of crackers soaked in water and fried.

Another Sunbeam dish was lob scouse, a pork concoction. Saturday night was treat night for the hard-working shipmates—gingerbread. And if you were at sea at Christmas you got plum duff.

But usually the dessert recipe wasn't anything the cook books carry. "It was made of skin and cores of fruit and had no flavor," was the way Chief Cartwright described it.

The former Sunbeam carpenter laid the blame squarely where it belonged. "He was a poor cook," said he.

In her food supply, the Sunbeam carried casks of hard tack, molasses and vinegar. Pure drinking water was an unheard of luxury aboard a whaler.

Chief Cartwright said the water was stored in oil casks, and was, as a result, tainted. In addition, the casks were a haven for cockroaches.

To purify the water for drinking purposes, charcoal was added to it.

Those were the days, too, when modern refrigeration was still a dream and Chief Cartwright tells of dumping casks of beef overboard because the meat had gone bad. At Montevideo, the ship relenished its dwindling food supply with fresh meat and potatoes.

And it was at Montevideo, Chief Cartwright recalled, that the Sunbeam's crew nearly mutinied when the master withheld permission for shore leave for a week.

It was not unusual for a wife to accompany a whaling master on his vogages. Captain McKenzie's wife was a member of the ship's company which made the voyage in 1906.

Miss Grace Brown Gardner, daughter of a Nantucket editor, who has amassed a large collection of Nantucket historical literature, exhibited a directory of Main Street with clippings and pictures of houses and stores of a bygone era. Saying she had made it her hobby, Miss Gardner declared that the material and some 600 pictures of historic Main Street which she has collected will be turned over to the Nantucket Historical Association. She urged others having more to consult her.

In her contribution to the "gam" Miss Gardner recalled the numerous shipwecks on Nantucket many years ago. At one time, she said, five ships were wrecked at Tuckernuck.

And Mrs. George Jones commented that the wrecks occurred when coastal shipping was at a peak. Vessels with wood cargoes from Maine and produce for various ports passed by the Island, then a dangerous graveyard for ships, because of shoals. Chief Cartwright recalled he once counted 80 vessels in the bay at one time.

The gam recalled memories of the first phonograph on the Island and of the time when one could wade from Smith's Point to Tuckernuck Island.

Mrs. Jones read old newspaper advertisements which offered coffee, tea, sugar and butter at a fraction of the cost of those items today.

Wit of oldtime Nantucketers was cited and illustrated with stories by Mrs. Elkins Hutaff, Wallace Long, Mrs. Walton Adams and Mrs. Jones.

Captain McCleave amused the gathering with humorous stories including one relating to the late Hannah Sheffield, a Petticoat Row merchant, and the other dealing with the rescue of three ministers who foundered off Nantucket.

Then "Archie" was prevailed upon to tell of his whaling cruise on the "Sunbeam" the story of which could easily have occupied a whole evening. The "Sunbeam" was 50 years old when "Archie" shipped out on her in 1906 under Cap'n McKenzie, but she was a good clean ship, and as good a whaler as they come. The food, however, was something else.

Wallace Long brought the evening to a close with a couple of stories about "Cap'n George Fred" and old Zeb Tilton, quoting the one as being "meaner than his other brother . . . meaner than the little end of nothing whittled down to a fine point."

The "gam" was over shortly after nine o'clock, but several people lingered on for more reminiscences. The stories were good, the speakers in top form, and memories were of the days when coffee was 28c a pound, and television unheard of.

Nantucket "Gam" Enjoyed Wednesday Evening.

About a hundred people gathered at the Maria Mitchell Library on Vestal Street Wednesday evening for an informal "gam", sponsored by the Nantucket Historical Association. The meeting was opened at 7:30 by Mrs. Walton H. Adams, who spoke a few words of welcome before introducing "Archie" Cartwright as chairman of the evening.

"Archie" was the ideal person for the job, since he is the last Nantucketer to have shipped out on a whaler. He said he was sorry not to see more Nantucket men in the gathering, but he guessed they'd make out all right with what they had. He called on Wallace Long to start things going and Mr. Long said he'd heard all kinds of stories in his day but he didn't want to be like old "Cap'n Zeb", who would talk a man to death and then whisper in his ear after he was dead, so he guessed he'd wait a while.

Cap'n Arthur McCleave was in good form, although we have a feeling that all the men present would have told some different stories if there hadn't been so many ladies in the group. As it was, he and Chairman "Archie" kept asking each other if it was "all right to tell" a certain story.

Mrs. Elkins Hutaff had two or three good tales about her great-grandparents.

Mrs. George Jones not only had a good memory but she had brought with her newspaper clippings and ads from the papers of the late '80's with several good stories about Cap'n Baxter coming to light as a result.

Cap'n McCleave and Mr. Cartwright together told of the rescue of a sloop bearing three ministers from Marblehead, with considerable "Shall I tell this one?" before they finished telling about a "rough trip".

Mrs. Amey questioned about the sign on the little building opposite her home on Gardner Street, which reads "Hose Cart No. 44". This brought out a discussion of the old fire engines and the use of village reels and leather hose.

The old stores on Main Street caused a lot of comment, particularly when the conversation strayed down "Petticoat Row" to Hannah Sheffield's old store.

And so it went, from Billy Bowen, to merry-go-rounds, to Edward W. Perry's coal yard ("Anybody comes out to steal coal on a night like this must need it."), to Dan Coffin who wasn't used to soap and water and died in less than a week after being given a bath at the poor house, to wrecks on Tuckernuck, the South Shore, and Coskata, etc.

Sprinkler System to Be Installed In Whaling Museum.

The ever-present fire hazard to the Nantucket Historical Association Whaling Museum and the irreplaceable collection it houses is to be eliminated in so far as possible and at an early date by the installation of an automatic sprinkler system.

The Council, which met Tuesday afternoon, approved the signing of a contract with the Rockwood Sprinkler Company, Worcester, Mass., for an installation throughout the building. The installation will be made in accordance with the regulations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and will meet the approval of the New England Fire Insurance Association.

A dry pipe system of Rockwood automatic spray sprinklers is to be installed so that the premises, which are not heated during the winter months, will continue to be under complete automatic protection at all times without danger of freezing. The system will provide direct wiring to the Nantucket Central Fire Station so that the automatic operation of the system will sound an alarm immediately in the fire station.

The efforts of the Chairman of the Council and the Finance Committee to secure funds for this work by personal solicitation from members and friends who, it was felt, would be capable financially of helping has resulted in substantial gifts to date. There is still about $2,600 needed to cover the cost, but the Council, recognizing the necessity of promptly providing relief from the dangerous fire hazard, decided to proceed at once with the work.

It is felt that members and friends who sense the urgency and importance of taking this measure will without doubt contribute the funds still needed to cover the cost. Contributions, both large and small, may be sent to the Nantucket Historical Association where they will be gratefully received.

At the same meeting it was announced that Mr. George W. Jones has been elected a member of the Council. The Association is fortunate to have received Mr. Jones' acceptance, for he is a birthright Nantucketer, with parents and grandparents of Nantucket origin and he has a keen interest in Nantucket's historic sites and atmosphere.

INQUIRER MIRROR MARCH 20th.

Buxton School Children Weekended in Nantucket.

Following a tradition of several years' standing, the boys and girls of Buxton School in Williamstown, Mass., were given a weekend trip. Previously they have gone to Canada, to New York, or on a trip down south. This year, however, they walked off the steamer onto the Nantucket wharf on what turned out to be the coldest day of the winter here. A morning low temperature of 2 degrees had climbed up to the 20's by the time the steamer docked, but it was a chilly arrival which the Nantucket High School students, led by the Student Council and the Hospitality Committee, did everything in their power to warm up.

The boys and girls, who were accompanied by the headmistress of the school, Mrs. Margaret Sangster, and several of the faculty, had a busy weekend. They stayed at the Patricia House, which was opened for them by Mr. and Mrs. Lester Ayers, and at the Methodist Church, where a committee of ladies, headed by Mrs. Norman Giffin, prepared delicious and filling meals for them.

After the movies Saturday night, they visited the Maria Mitchell Observatory where they were the guests of Miss Margaret Harwood, the director. Conditions were at their best for the observance of the moon and Jupiter, although there is no colder place on the island than the dome of the Observatory on a clear night in mid-winter.

Sunday afternoon was spent on a tour of the Whaling Museum and the Fair Street Museum where the boys and girls were shown the interesting exhibits by Mr. Nelson and Mrs. Adams. In the evening the play, "Shall We Join the Ladies?" by James M. Barrie was presented by Buxton School, followed by a brief program of a woodwind group of the boys and girls and by the singing of madrigals by them. The movie, "The Little Gray Lady", showing Nantucket in the summer time, was presented through the courtesy of the Nantucket Public Relations Committee.

Monday morning the group assembled at Bennett Hall, where the Senior Class of Nantucket High School presented for their entertainment, the three-act comedy "The Eager Miss Beaver", which they had given earlier in the season to raise money for their Washington trip. The play was directed by Victor Brown. A tour of the facilities at Nantucket Airport was made in the afternoon.

In the evening, basketball games were played between the two schools at Bennett Hall, followed by dancing at Cyrus Peirce School. The Nantucket Student Council provided transportation to the school for the Buxton students and the Hospitality Committee served refreshments during the evening. Music for regular dancing was furnished by the High School orchestra, made up of Mr. Wharton, Bernard Russell, John Manning, George Allen, and Allen Stafford. Mr. Charles Stackpole provided the music for and directed the square dancing.

Tuesday afternoon, when the Buxton boys and girls boarded the steamer for America, they were given a send-off by the Nantucket cheer-leaders, Student Council and other members of the school, who hastened down to Brant Point to wave a last farewell to the group.

It was quite a weekend for Buxton and many of the boys and girls expressed their appreciation for what was done for them here, as well as a desire to return to Nantucket in the summer.

MORNING, APRIL 24, 1954

G. W. Jones Elected Secretary Of Historical Association.

George W. Jones, recently elected a Councillor of the Nantucket Historical Association, was elected Secretary of the Association at a meeting of the Council held April 20, 1954. Mr. Jones, who is active in Town affairs, is a birthright Nantucketer with parents and grandparents of Nantucket origin and he has a keen interest in the preservation of old Nantucket. The Association is fortunate in having him become active in its management.

At the same meeting Mrs. Cyril C. Ross and Mr. James A. Norcross were elected Councillors. The Association is strengthened by the addition of Mrs. Ross and Mr. Norcross to the Council as both are actively interested in preserving Nantucket's Historic sites, traditions, and atmosphere. Mrs. Ross, a resident of Nantucket since her marriage into an old Nantucket family, has been active in church, charitable and other local activities. Mr. Norcross is a birthright Nantucketers and by direct descent through parents and grandparents, of Nantucket origin. Active in the construction business he is recognized as an authority on old Nantucket buildings, their construction and restoration. Working for many years with his father, Arthur Norcross, recognized in his time as an authority on old Nantucket construction, James A. Norcross gained enviable knowledge and experience, which will prove of great value to the Association.

It was announced that the installation of the automatic sprinkler system in the Whaling Museum has been completed, except for a few minor details. The Rockwood Sprinkler Company of Worcester, Mass., completed the work in two weeks which included the required pressure tests of piping and the operation of the automatic alarms. Nantucket can now rest easy as to the safety and preservation of one of its most valuable historic sites and collections against the hazard of fire.

MORNING, May 1, 1954

Historical Association President At League Meeting in Concord.

Mrs. Nancy S. Adams, as President of the Nantucket Historical Association attended the spring meeting of the Bay State League held at Concord, Mass., April 24th 1954. On behalf of the Association Mrs. Adams extended a cordial invitation for the League to hold its Annual Meeting in June in Nantucket. The invitation is under consideration. The Concord Antiquarian House and various other historical buildings were opened for the delegates who were welcomed as guests.

Mrs. Adams also attended the Annual Meeting of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society of New Bedford. The meeting was held April 22nd in the auditorium of the Society at New Bedford.

The membership committee has announced that Active, Sustaining and Life members now number 835 persons. The committee is very hopeful that its goal of 1000 members by June 1st will be reached. It extends a cordial invitation to join to all who are interested in the work of the Society and old Nantucket.

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TOWN CRIER MAY 21

Historical Exhibits To Be Opened For Visitors

The Nantucket Historical Association has announced that it will open its historic buildings Memorial Day weekend for the Appalachian Mountain Club and other visitors.

The Whaling Museum on Broad Street will open for the season Saturday, May 29 from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Wallace Long will be custodian at the Museum and Mrs. Herbert Foye, receptionist. Mrs. Ellen D. Chace will be librarian at the Museum until the arrival of Miss Helen Winslow about June 8 from Menomonee, Wis. where the latter is teaching and where she is studying for a master's degree at the University of Wisconsin.

The Oldest House, Fair Street Museum, Quaker Meeting House, 1800 House, the Old Mill and Old Jail will be open to visitors from 2:30 to 5 p. m. Sunday, May 30 only. Permanent opening of these buildings for the season will be at a later date.

INQUIRER-MIRROR MAY 22nd 1954

Historical Association Opening For Memorial Day Weekend.

The Nantucket Historical Association has announced that the Whaling Museum will open for the season on Saturday, May 29th. The building and exhibits will be open week days and Sundays from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Wallace Long, known to many as "Cap", will be on deck again this year to steer the visitors through the varied exhibits and to tell them many an exciting tale and amusing anecdotes. Mrs. Bernice W. Foye will be on hand to welcome visitors at the door and to offer pre-tour suggestions of features not to be missed.

The library of the Whaling Museum, with its old whaling logs, Marine books and papers will be presided over again by Miss Helen Winslow. Pending her arrival, about June 8th from Menomonee, Wisconsin, where she is teaching and also completing her work for a master's degree at the University of Wisconsin, the library will be in the charge of Mrs. Ellen Chace who is well and happily known to many a visitor.

This famous museum with its relics tells to the mainland visitor of today the story of the ships, the captains and their voyages of what was the world's greatest whaling port. Centrally located on Broad Street at the head of Steamboat Wharf it is easily accessible to the early season visitors who enjoy strolling about town to inspect and enjoy its historic sites.

In special greeting to the members of the Appalachian Mountain Club and other Memorial Day weekend visitors, the Historical Association also has arranged a special opening of its other buildings and their exhibits. The Oldest House, Fair Street Museum, Quaker Meeting House, 1800 House, the Old Mill, and Old Jail will be open to visitors Sunday afternoon, May 30th from 2:30 to 5 p.m. Announcement will be made at an early date as to when they will be opened permanently for the season.

Many are bringing their cameras, and several are coming for the sole purpose of photography. One evening of the stay will be spent in viewing Kodachromes of Nantucket which have been taken over a period of many years by one of the leaders.

On Monday afternoon, the group will again head for the Wharf and take the steamer back to America. When they reach Woods Hole, they will all go in their various directions taking with them pleasant memories of Nantucket, and maybe a little sand in their shoes, so that they will again return to the "Far-Away Isle".

MAY 22nd

Appalachian Mountain Club Sponsors Nantucket Trip.

The Appalachian Mountain Club is sponsoring a trip to Nantucket over the long weekend of May 30th. The group of club members and their guests numbers approximately 100 and comes from a widespread area all over New England and also from New Jersey, while a great many of the group come from the vicinity of Boston which is where the Appalachian Mountain Club has its headquarters at 5 Joy Street. However, it also includes many members from the other chapters of the AMC—Berkshire, Connecticut, Narragansett, New York, and Worcester.

The leader of the trip is Miss Edith C. Johnson who is a long time summer visitor to the Island. The co-leader is Miss Dorothea Johnson (no relation) of Arlington who has also spent several summers on Nantucket.

For a large percentage of the group, this will be their first visit to Nantucket and they are looking forward to it with great anticipation. The last club-sponsored trip to Nantucket was back in 1938.

The group will meet in Woods Hole on Saturday morning, May 29th, with some of the group driving there and some coming by train. They will sail to Nantucket on the noon steamer arriving on the Island by mid-afternoon. The main group will stay at the Roberts House with some at 30 Centre Street, 13 India Street, and the Sea Shell, but with the whole group having their meals in the Roberts House Dining Room. This group numbers about 60.

The "overflow" group which was set up when registrations continued to come in will stay at the Carlisle and Ivy Lodge, and they, as a group, will have their meals at the North Shore Restaurant.

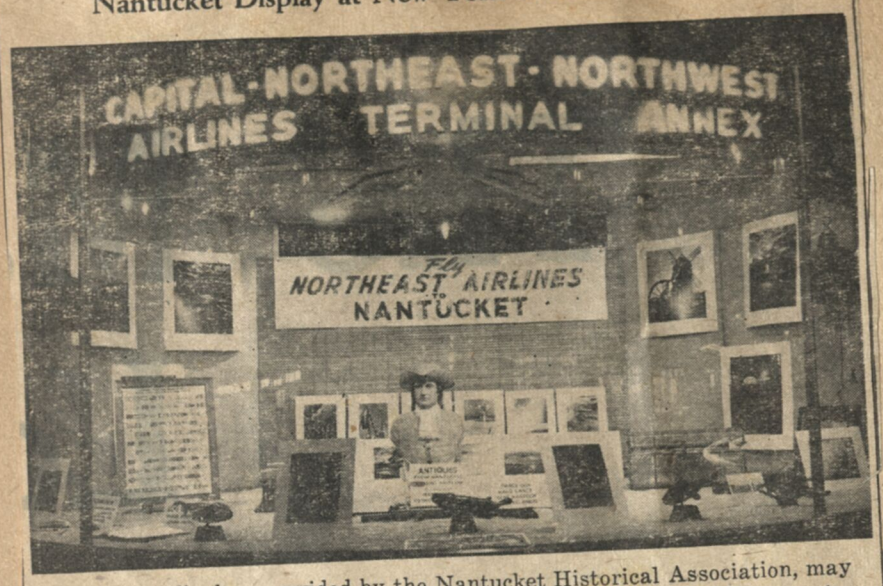
For all the other activities, both groups will be combined as one group. The weekend will be full of activity with organized trips planned for those who wish them, and with plenty of opportunity for the others to explore the Island by themselves, or just laze around if they so prefer.

Many of the group are planning to bicycle, while others will hike or stroll. A sightseeing tour of the Island is being provided for the group. If the weather cooperates, swimming will be on the program.

On Sunday afternoon, the Nantucket Historical Association is planning to open all their exhibits especially for the club group. This will give the members a wonderful opportunity to learn about the Nantucket of long ago which is so well preserved by the Historical Association.

INQUIRER MIRROR May 28

Nantucket Display at New York Terminal Building.



The above display, provided by the Nantucket Historical Association, may now be seen in the window of the Airlines Terminal Building, opposite Grand Central Station in New York. The window features Nantucket Island and is being shown through the courtesy of Northeast Airlines.

Historical Association Assists In Advertising Nantucket.

"Fly Northeast Airlines to Nantucket" is the message carried for the past month to all who pass Northeast's office at 42nd Street, New York. A large oval front window located on the south side of 42nd Street directly opposite the Grand Central Station, one of New York's heaviest pedestrian traffic points, has been the scene of a special and unusually appealing exhibit advertising the best our Island has to offer from both past and present times.

The Council of the Nantucket Historical Association loaned Northeast Airlines an assortment of exhibits from the Whaling Museum. The selection was made by Mrs. Nancy S. Adams, President of the Association, and W. Ripley Nelson, Chairman of the Museum, in consultation with Mr. Douglas Hibbs, Northeast's District Sales Manager for New York area and Mr. A. Swett, District Sales Manager for Boston area. Mr. Hibbs and Mr. Swett made a special trip to the Island for that purpose as arranged by the Public Relations Committee of the Town of Nantucket.

The exhibits displayed included three whale models, samples of scrimshaw, an old sea chest, a blubber lamp, a log book, a ship bell, lances and a harpoon bent by a whale, all of which were identified by display signs. Two features of special interest were a picture exhibit of the signals of the Nantucket Whaling fleet 1788-1865 and an old print of a whaling scene.

A selection of Dick Williams' beautiful photographs of Nantucket told the modern day story through a well-planned arrangement with the relics of the past. A port and starboard light, placed at each side of the window, added seafaring color together with the white sand which covered the floor. Mounting guard over the exhibit and looking all window gazers straight in the eye was the colorful and well-preserved ship's figurehead of Richard Mitchell loaned by Mr. A. M. Craig for the occasion.

Northeast Airlines showed its appreciation through a sign reading: "Antiques from Nantucket Whaling Museum, Courtesy of the Nantucket Historical Association". In turn the Council of the Historical Association were glad to cooperate with Northeast and the Nantucket Public Relations Committee in presenting this unusually well-planned and dignified advertising of our Island. "Fly Northeast Airlines to Nantucket" the slogan carried by a large sign which topped the entire exhibit should help Nantucket's summer business and keep it one of Northeast's most heavily traveled passenger traffic airports.

Northeast is further advertising Nantucket by distributing the new leaflets "Main Street" edited by the Historical Association and published as a community project by the Nantucket Civic League, The Rotary Club of Nantucket, Nantucket Historical Association, and the Public Relations Committee, Town of Nantucket. The demand for this descriptive leaflet is growing steadily as the summer season approaches justifying the belief that literature of this type will fill a long-felt need.

Welcome, Appalachian Club!

With a history dating from 1641, Nantucket Island, once the whaling capital of the world and the hub of Quakerism, has mountains of tradition and history. During the height of the whaling days, Nantucket's captains sailed their ships through the seven seas in search of the world's most formidable mammal. Oil extracted from these beasts lighted the lamps of the world.

Some of the Nantucket ships not only fought the whale but also made history in other ways, too. The "Dartmouth", "Beaver", and "Eleanor" sailed to England with whale oil and returned to Boston loaded with tea. On these three ships in Boston Harbor was held the now famous "Boston Tea Party".

From the sale of whale oil, Nantucket ship captains built beautiful homes which today are models of architecture. Many of these homes are still standing, and in some instances, lived in by descendants of those famous whaling pioneers.

The Nantucket Historical Association has devoted its energies to the preservation of the history of Nantucket. Its Whaling Museum has abundant memorabilia of those far-off, exciting days. On Sunset Hill is the Oldest House, preserved and restored in its original hominess. The Old Mill that used to grind flint corn for the inhabitants is an exciting example of Yankee ingenuity.

The Fair Street Museum has examples of the early life of the island. Here in portraits, glass, china, tools, furnishings, and clothes are visual examples of Nantucket's early years.

Physically, Nantucket has no mountains, yet the rolling moors are a delight to the outdoor enthusiast. On these moors is located the largest cranberry bog in the world. On the moors, too, live the rabbit, the hare, the pheasant, and the deer.

Nantucket's perimeter has the best beaches in New England. One can swim in boiling surf, or protected coves. Fishing for the giant bass or the fighting bluefish is a sport to test the stamina and patience of any angler.

Nantucket has no mountains to test the skill of the Appalachian Mountain Club members who are here for the weekend, but what the Island has in architecture, history, friendliness, and natural beauty are theirs to take home in memory.

Happy holiday to you all — and come again!

Salty Nantucket Exhibit Recalling Island Whaling Era Featured in New York City

Whether seafarers or not, New Yorkers for the past month have been turning their heads in the direction of a large, oval front window in Northeast's 42nd Street office just across from Grand Central station.

Land lubbers from Fifth Avenue and Brooklyn have been impressed by the salty flavor of the Nantucket exhibit presently being shown. Three whale models, samples of scrimshaw, an old sea chest, a blubber lamp, log book, ship's bell, and whaling prints have pretty well established the atmosphere of the old whaling port.

Just so New Yorkers won't think Nantucketers are still living by the light of whale oil, the Island's transition to modern living is shown with photographs by Dick Williams. They illustrate the natural beauty of the Nantucket waterfront and show that the Island hasn't changed much over the centuries as far as appearances go.

Port and starboard lights on each side of the window may be confusing to traffic-minded mainlanders but adds another saltwater note to the exhibit. A ship's figurehead, loaned by A. M. Craig, is another romantic souvenir of the past on view.

The window's exhibits were loaned Northeast by the Nantucket Historical Association. Selections were made by Mrs. Nancy S. Adams, president of the Association, and W. Ripley Nelson, chairman of the museum after conferring with Douglas Hibbs, Northeast's New York district sales manager, and Alfred Swett, Boston district sales manager.

Northeast Airlines has added to the exhibit a sign which tells passerbys that the antiques are from the Nantucket Whaling Museum courtesy of the Historical Association. A large sign, topping the entire display advises potential vacationers to "Fly Northeast to Nantucket."

The Airline is also boosting Nantucket with leaflets entitled "Main Street" edited by the Historical Association and published as a community project by the Nantucket Civic League, Rotary Club, and the Nantucket Public Relations committee.

THIS WEEK in NANTUCKET
JUNE 14

The voyages of the Nantucket whalers, though rich in reward, dragged out anywhere from two to five years. Space prevents my doing more than mention them in passing. Besides, I feel *you* will want to glean the stories first-hand from the logs enshrined in the Whaling Museum. Suffice it to say, some of them will make your blood run cold.

The Whaling Museum is the impressive red brick building at the head of Steamboat Wharf. It was built in 1847 for a sperm candle factory. Today it houses the implements, ship models, logs, scrimshaw, books, prints etc., of the whaling era. A visit to the Museum is a perfect rainy day pastime, but if you're fortunate enough not to have any rainy days during your sojourn here, forego a sunny hour or two. You'll be richly rewarded.

You will also want to visit the Quaker Meeting House on Fair Street, and the other Points of Historical Interest as noted on Page 14.

The Island had its reverses in the two hundred years its proud history was written but the good years far outnumber the lean years. The Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 hit Nantucketers hard because of their Island position. However, it was after the War of 1812 they discovered the richest whaling grounds of all — Japan. Nantucket prospered again and the years that followed were the ones in which Nantucket's loveliest homes were built.

The Nantucket whaling industry was born in 1672 — its epitaph was written in 1863 in the words "no ship fitted this year Whaling from here." There were four factors responsible. (1) The Fire of 1846 that wiped out the center of town with a loss of about a million dollars, (2) the discovery of Gold in California, which lured its young men away, (3) the mortal blow, the discovery of Pennsylvania's "earth oil," and (4) the Civil War which wiped out its remaining whaling fleet.

Attempts to start industries on the Island failed because freight rates made it impossible for them to compete with the mainland.

Followed a period of extreme depression when all seemed lost and great numbers left Nantucket to seek their fortunes elsewhere, among them a young Macy who went to New York to start a Dry Goods Store.

Their misfortune proved to be their good fortune, however, for although these years were full of privation, it spared the Island the factories and slums industry made. So that today Nantucket is the least spoiled, the most nearly perfect example of how our forefathers lived, to be found in America. And its charm is *authentic*.

It was about the middle of the nineteenth century, as the Quaker influence (which frowned on adornment of town as well as person) waned that public-spirited individuals such as Charles and Henry Coffin planted Main Street's stately elms, endeavored "to establish forests on the Island, and introduce new kinds of shrubs and plants." Nantucketers in general then set about the task of beautifying their homes with gardens of lovely blooms. Today, from April to November the flowers of Nantucket are one of its greatest attractions.

It was only a few short (but very hard) years after the Island's epitaph was seemingly written that Nantucket was "discovered" as an artist's paradise and an industrialist's haven. Nantucket was reborn!

Long live "The Little Grey Lady of the Sea"!

Now it's time to say —

Until next week same time, same space. . . .

TOWN CRIER MAY 18

Whaling Museum, Former Candle House, Houses Island's Historical Memorabilia

Of the many museums in the United States depicting various phases of our country's history, perhaps none is so entirely representative of a bygone age as the Whaling Museum on Nantucket.

This small red brick building situated at the head of Steamboat Wharf presents a phase of early American distinct from any other in our history in that the whole account of whaling, its birth, life and death, spans two centuries and ends where it begun.

The Museum itself is a former candle house built in 1847 to house six huge presses. One of the presses can still be seen, a heavy-beamed instrument once used to squeeze oil from the head of the whale. The spermacetti, as it was called, was placed in bags and then stacked between wooden plates. Heavy boxes of stone were hung on a hook at the end of a beam squeezing out the precious oil. It is believed to have been the only press of its kind to be used for this purpose.

The Candle House property was purchased in 1929 by the Nantucket Historical Association for a reported price of $25,501.12. A $5000 gift from the Carnegie Foundation helped to pay part of a $10,000 mortgage and purchased the Whaling and Marine library including collections of Edward F. Sanderson.

A portrait of Robert Ratliffe, a seaman who was aboard the "Northumberland," the ship that transported Napoleon to St. Helena, hangs just off the main entrance. Ratliffe was shipwrecked off Nantucket in 1820 and stayed until his death at the age of 88. His canvas, sailmaker's tool bag hangs alongside the portrait. His grave can still be seen at the Old North cemetery.

The scrimshaw room to the left of the entrance contains an impressive array of early whaling bric-a-brac including intricately-carved whales' teeth, ivory knitting needles, mottled ivory canes, wooden replicas of whaling boats, oil paintings depicting whaling scenes, tusked cribbage boards, a four-poster bed model, and even a calabash drinking cup brought from Bermuda.

Long hours of painstaking work must have been put into the carvings. Fashioned from crude tools, the ivory pieces are sometimes ornately finished, and are in most instances homey articles, made to surprise and delight a wife or daughter.

Some pictures done by Benjamin Russell called "Abandoned Whalers" tells the story of 37 whaling ships caught in the crush of ice in the Behring Sea. On the same wall is one of the heroes of another tragedy, Captain Owen Chase a survivor and then a first mate of the Essex which was crushed and sunk by the charge of an enraged whale.

For drama, there is little in history including the Bounty mutiny, to rival the terrible days that followed.

Twenty men in three boats, more than a thousand miles from the nearest land became prey to capricious winds and tides. Chase wrote during that time: "The privation of water is justly ranked among the most dreadful of the miseries of our life; the violence of raging thirst has no parallel in the catalogue of human miseries . . ." Only seven men survived the ordeal of months at sea in an open boat.

A box, once owned by Captain Chase, is one of the more valuable relics in the museum. In it he is supposed to have kept private papers and small mementoes of his voyages.

Clothes worn by Mary Palmer Nye shortly after her birth on a Pacific Island in 1865 to Captain Palmer and Mary Harris Nye, are on exhibit under a glass-enclosed case. A more recent addition to the museum, the clothes comprise a colorful array of young ladies' finery. One significant article perhaps in keeping with the fatalistic attitude of those early whaling wives is a small, black mourning dress. Death was always very real to a whaler's family-even to the young.

In an upstairs room, oil paintings of former Nantucket whaling skippers crowd the walls. Familiar names, Coleman, Chase, Coffin, Swain, Davis, Brown, Hussey, Folger are among the portraits. Appropriately enoungh, the picture of Thaddeus Coffin DeFriez, the last whaling captain sailing out of Nantucket, holds the center position. Captain DeFriez was also a probate judge from 1873 to 1907. He died in 1913, living just long enough to see the end of the whaling era.

One of the early lights at Sankaty, made at the beginning of the 19th century by Henri LePaute, stands high in Sanderson Hall. The years have detracted little from the gleaming lenses which for decades lighted the mariners way through dangerous shoals.

A model of an early floating drydock, popularly known as the "Camels," is another of the Museum's possessions. The drydock, an ingenious forerunner of today's steel giants, proved more than a century ago the value of a floating repair base. Presented in the Museum, it is complete in every detail, even to the whaling ship drawn up on its ways.

A collection of harpoons and boarding knives brought to the Waling Museum in 1929 were found in Hull, England and were supposed to have been the property of American whalers who were pressed into naval service by the British during the early 19th century. As skillfully made as most of these early weapons are, they appear as ineffective as matchsticks when measured beside the awesome strength of the whale's jaw. One 18 feet long, the lower jaw of a sperm whose length is described as 87 feet, stretches nearly the entire height of the museum wall. The ivory protuberances of teeth are attached to a jaw that might have easily snapped a whale boat to kindling. The museum's exhibit was brought to Nantucket in 1865 by Captain William Cash in the Islander.

One of the few luxuries a whaler could look forward to in those early days was the trading of news with other ships and along with this custom of "gamming" came the convenience of a "gamming chair" attached with lines so that the captain's wife could be lowered from the ship to an open boat. Several of these chairs are part of the exhibit and one of them has been fitted with a wooden rim around the bottom to keep the occupant's feet dry.

A 30-foot whaleboat, completely equipped with shipped mast, sails, oars, line buckets, and harpoons comprises another one of the interesting exhibit pieces. Not a detail is missing; it sits poised and ready with the line neatly coiled, the harpoons alongside, the canvas sail freshly scrubbed. The lines are trim and even, the paint sparkles, and its appearance of rugged strength reflects a little character of the men who designed and built her.

Complete detail is indicated too in the reconstruction of a brick-front try works where once on board the whaling vessels the cut pieces of blubber were fed into boiling cauldrons from which was produced the precious oil that lighted the lamps of the world. Huge casks alongside held the oil and behind the try works on the Museum wall are exhibited some of the early crude labels and deck spades.

In the South Sea Island room is a collection of curiosities brought back by Nantucket seamen that is representative of nearly every Pacific culture. New Zealand war canoes, shark swords from the Gilbert Islands, and polynesian canoe paddles with fantastic shapes and designs, and handsomely carved arrows and spears, line the walls. Ironically enough, they are souvenirs of still extant ethnological groups, brought back by men whose culture is dead.

The Museum's library gives a nearly complete picture of the hazardous life of a whaler. Through the perfunctory comments about weather, and laconic declarations on latitudes and longitudes come the excitement of the chase, and unknown ports.

In the log of the Perry Winslow kept by Boat Steerer Joseph Edward Ray there are pictures of verdant-fringed Islands. Still others show scenes depicting the excitement of the whale chase. There is even an attempt at poetry, a strange contrast with the daily hard life at sea.

The library's shelves contain all sorts of pamphlets, log books, shipping papers, navigation sheets, and gazetteers.

On the shipping list of the whaler Acushnet is the name of a 21-year-old sailor who lists his birthplace as New York and his home as Fairhaven. He is described as five feet, nine and one half inches tall with dark complexion and brown hair.

His name: Herman Melville who in a few years was to write the classic "Moby Dick."

INQUIRER MIRROR JUNE 4th

Nantucket Applauded Sincerely By Appalachian Club.

The members of the Appalachian Mountain Club who spent the long May 30th weekend on Nantucket Island are still talking about the wonderful time they had. They were greatly impressed by the beautiful Nantucket weather, by all the varied types of activity which the Island presented, by what an ideal vacation spot it was, and particularly by the very cordial reception they received from the Nantucketers themselves.

The trip officially started at 11 a.m. Saturday morning at Woods Hole where the group gathered to take the 12:15 p.m. steamer to Nantucket. Some drove down on Friday night, most of them drove down on Saturday morning, and some arrived on the train from Boston.

For many of the group, this was their first trip to the Island. Some had made a short trip there previously but there weren't too many "old-timers". The ages varied from 21 to 81 years. Their homes were located in all the New England States (with the exception of Vermont) and one from New Jersey.

As each one arrived in Woods Hole, they checked in with the leader. While waiting for sailing time, a group were taken over to the Oceanographic Institute where they were met by David Owen, the underwater photographer, who showed them his equipment and told about his work.

Although the boat was scheduled to leave Woods Hole at 12:15 p.m., it was nearer 12:30 when we finally shoved off. The weather had been slightly foggy when we arrived in Woods Hole, but it cleared and brightened so that the sail across the Sound was in bright sunshine. The result was everyone got quite a sunburn. It had been such a long time since the sun had shone on the mainland that everyone soaked up every available ray of sunshine.

After a stop at Oak Bluffs on Martha's Vineyard, we proceeded on to Nantucket, 30 miles at sea. About half way across, we passed Cross Rip Lightship painted a bright red, with some of her crew waving to us as we passed. Soon the Wannacomet Water Tower on Nantucket appeared on the horizon, then Great Point Light appeared and gradually the island itself took shape. After a three hour sail, we were in the Jetties and the steamer gave its familiar blasts on its whistle announcing our arrival.

Three of the group had arrived on the Island by plane ahead of us, as well as four who sailed from New Bedford on the earlier boat and they were at the boat wharf to greet the main party of 88 on the steamer.

Room assignments had been given out on the boat so everyone knew where they were bound for. Those who had signed up on the boat for the sightseeing tour were met at the wharf by Mr. Barrett and his bus and cars to take them to where they were staying.

The headquarters of the main group of about 60 was the Roberts House. This group had their meals in the Roberts House dining room and had their rooms in the Roberts House, 67 Main Street, the Sea Shell, 30 Centre Street, and 13 India Street.

The "overflow group" which was set up when the second quota was filled and registrations continued to come in for the trip stayed at the Carlisle Guest House on North Water Street and Ivy Lodge on Chester Street, and ate their meals in a group at the North Shore Restaurant just around the corner on Centre Street. For all the other activities on the Island, they were all in the one group.

Saturday night after dinner, the fog settled down again, but a large group went out for a walk. This started at the Roberts House, then down North Water Street, up along the Cliff to Cliffside Beach Club. After seeing the points of interest in this vicinity, they returned via North Beach Street and ended up at the auction at Legion Hall where a number of the group attended the auction.

The weather on early Sunday morning was still a bit foggy but it burned off into a beautiful day. Some "Appies" were up before breakfast for a walk or bike ride.

After breakfast, there were several choices of activity. Some went to church in the old Nantucket churches. Another group went out on the sightseeing bus tour of the entire island. Another group went on a bike trip out to Madaket and back in time for dinner at noon. Some others biked to Surfside and went swimming, and others just explored on their own.

Sunday afternoon after dinner, the group was equally well occupied. The bike group went off to 'Sconset via the State Road and returned via the Polpis Road getting back just in time for Sunday night supper. Another group went off to the beaches to swim and sun-tan.

However, the main feature of the afternoon for most of the group was the tour of the Museums and Exhibits which had been opened especially for the AMC visit. The Nantucket Historical Association opened the following exhibits from 2:30 to 5 p.m.: The Fair Street Museum and Old Quaker Meeting House, the Old Jail, the 1800 House, and the Old Mill. The Whaling Museum was open for the season on Saturday, May 29, and was a popular spot over the entire weekend.

The Maria Mitchell House, Library, and Observatory were also opened from 3-6 p.m. Miss Harwood returned to the Island the same day to be on hand for the group. Since the weather was so clear and so many were interested, Miss Harwood offered to open up the Observatory again in the evening at 10 p.m. Everyone enjoyed all these exhibits and only wished that they had had more time to spend at them.

The highest point on Nantucket Island—Altar Rock (100 ft. above sea level) —was climbed by three Appies who were out riding along the moors (in a car!).

After Sunday night supper, everyone gathered at Bennett Hall. It was quite an impressive sight to see so many Appies gathered together on one trip and for the same program. The Nantucket movie — The Little Grey Lady—was shown through the courtesy of the Nantucket Information Bureau. This was followed by Kodachromes of Nantucket taken by one of the leaders during her many visits to the Island.

Immediately after the pictures, most of the group went back to Maria Mitchell's to look through the telescope as ably operated by Miss Harwood. The planet Saturn was plainly visible complete with its rings. Since there were so many to have a look, they went up in small groups with others waiting their turn, and it was close to 11:30 when the last of the Appies left the observatory.

About this time, there were beginning to be complaints about the weekend not being long enough for everyone to do all the things they wanted. It should have been a longer weekend! Time was flying by much too fast!

Monday proved to be one of those really perfect Nantucket days with clear blue sky and crisp clear air right from the start at sunrise. Now, no one wanted to go home. Again, folks were out on their bikes—and tandems—and others for a walk before breakfast.

The bicyclists spent the morning going to Wauwinet and back before lunch. At 9:30 the second group went on the sightseeing tour of the Island. Others went to the beach for swimming, some were out with their cameras what with the perfect weather, and some did the shops, Main Street, and the Whaling Museum.

All too soon came 12:30 p.m., lunch time, then 1:30 p.m. when Mr. Barrett would pick up the luggage to go to the boat wharf. Bikes had to be turned in to Young's Bicycle Shop, and others were busy getting boat lunches at the Rainbow, and all the other last minute details. Everyone was busy.

Then reluctantly, everyone wended their way to the wharf and by 2:15 all 95 Appies were back on board for the return trip to America. Some hated to leave so much, they left their luggage on the boat wharf. Others had sand in their shoes and were already planning a return visit—over the 4th to see the roses, some for vacations in the summer, others to see the fall coloring on the moors in the fall. Others were talking about a reunion so we could all see these pictures that all the cameras had been recording over the weekend.

Before we knew it, we were at Cross Rip Lightship again. In another short while we were back at Woods Hole where everyone parted, each to go to his various destinations. The weekend was a tremendous success, everyone had a wonderful time, and everyone was greatly impressed by the cooperation given by the Nantucket Islanders who went "all out" to make the weekend so completely successful.

TIMES JUNE 4

Scouts To Visit Here

Chairman W. Ripley Nelson and Curator Wallace Long will greet 24 Revere Girl Scouts and their leaders at the Whaling Museum today when the group arrives as guests of the Nantucket Girl Scouts.

JUNE 12, 1954

Historical Association Exhibits To Open June 14.

The formal opening for the 1954 season of the Nantucket Historical Association's buildings and exhibits will take place on Monday, June 14 except for the Whaling Museum which opened May 29th.

The Oldest House will be presided over by Miss Ethel C. Clark, who will be assisted by a group of volunteer hostesses. It is planned that all will wear early Island costumes, as was done last year, which added so much to the atmosphere. Under the guidance of Mrs. Lewis S. Edgarton, Chairman, further restoration work has been carried out in the first and second floor east rooms. The Oldest House will be open week-days and Sundays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

At 1800 House Mrs. Susan M. Cowden will welcome visitors again. It is expected that as the season advances she will be assisted by a volunteer group of hostesses as was done last year. 1800 House will be open week-days only 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mr. Everett U. Crosby continues as Chairman.

Mr. John E. Greene serves, as he did last year, as the "miller" at the Old Mill. Interested and experienced in the wonders of mechanics, the mystery of how the old wooden machinery and massive mill stones work, when explained by him, becames fascinatingly clear to even a novice. Joe Senecal, when resetting the vanes this year, also put on the sales and once again the vanes and grindstones revolved and the machinery worked, so Chairman Earl Ray is now assured all is in readiness. The Old Mill will be open week-days only—10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Chairman Burnham N. Dell is responsible for the reconstruction of the cell bunks at the Old Jail which this year is under the custodianship of Mrs. Eliza King, who reaps the honor of being the Association's first "woman jailer". A native born Nantucketer who knows stories of the Old Jail, she will make visitors appreciate the hardships as well as the uniqueness of prison life in a four cell jail built of logs. The Old Jail will be open week-davs only—10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

At Fair Street and the Quaker Meeting House, Mrs. Alma F. Backus will greet visitors as in years past. Over 20 years of experience together with knowledge gained from her family and being a native born Nantucketer insures prompt answers to the many questions put to her by interested visitors. Upstairs Mrs. Bessie C. Winslow, who for 20 years or more has helped many a visitor with their genealogies, will be sadly missed but her many friends will be glad to learn that though health and advancing years prompted her relief from scheduled duties she still keeps up her interest in Nantucket genealogy. Miss Alice Crocker will fill the position of Librarian this year. Chairman Nancy S. Adams has ransacked the archives this spring and has resurrected a number of interesting items which are being prepared for exhibition. Fair Street Museum and Quaker Meeting House will be open week days from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Sunday from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

The Whaling Museum as announced heretofore will have the same personnel as last year. It will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Miss Bertha M. Eckert returns this year to serve as she did last year as a "relief" for the various custodians, receptionists, and librarians, so that each may have one day off a week during the summer. Her knowledge of Island History and experience in meeting people well qualifies her for the work.

The admission fees are to be the same as last year, namely 50 cents per person to each building and museum except for the Old Mill and Old Jail where admission will be free, but where every visitor is asked to make a donation toward the upkeep of these two old buildings.

Association members presenting 1954 and Life membership cards will be admitted free. Children under 12 years of age also will be admitted free.

The Historical Association announces that over 7,000 copies of the new leaflet "Main Street" have already been given out for redistribution. It has evoked such favorable comment that the sponsoring organizations, The Nantucket Civic League, Rotary Club of Nantucket, Public Relations Committee Town of Nantucket, and the Nantucket Historical Association seem fully justified in their belief that this pamphlet fills a long felt need.

The hotels, guest houses, and businesses desiring to distribute this leaflet free to the summer visitors may still secure them at cost in quantity lots 100 for $1.50, but hereafter applications for them should be made in person at the Whaling Museum reception desk.

The business office of the Association is being moved for the summer from 58 Main Street to the second floor room of the Quaker Meeting House on Fair Street. When unattended the reception desk at the Fair Street Museum will handle callers and inquiriers.

Bay State Historical League Guest of Local Association.

The Bay State Historical League, with a membership of over 128 historical societies in Massachusetts, is honoring the 60th Anniversary of the Nantucket Historical Association by holding its Annual Meeting at Nantucket on Friday, June 25th. In addition to the meeting the League has planned for its members a two day visit to Nantucket during which time the Historical Association will act as host with President Nancy S. Adams heading a reception committee which will include Mrs. George W. Jones and Mrs. Lewis S. Edgarton.

The visitors, through special arrangements of the Raymond Whitcomb Tourist agency, will arrive by boat and by air Friday, June 25th. Headquarters for the visitors will be at the Breakers where upon arrival they will register with the Historical Association Committee and will each receive a souvenir folder with explanatory information about the Island and the Association's exhibits. Friday afternoon the visitors will embark on a sightseeing trip of the entire island.

Friday night, the League will hold its Annual Meeting in Bennett Hall at 8 p.m. President Nancy S. Adams will deliver an address of welcome. After the usual routine business, the evening will be featured by an old fashioned "gam" led by some well-known Nantucketers who will insure an interesting and amusing program. Refreshments will be served following the meeting which will provide ample opportunity for visitors and Nantucketers to meet.

President Adams has announced that members of the Nantucket Historical Association are invited and urged to attend the meeting so as to help extend a cordial welcome to the visitors.

Saturday morning will be given over to visiting the Historical Association's buildings and other places of interest. Most of the visitors plan to end their stay on Saturday afternoon.

2 Placed On Quarterly Magazine Staff

Burnham N. Dell and Miss Helen L. Winslow have been named Associate Editors of "Historic Nantucket" the quarterly magazine of the Historical Association.

Miss Winslow, Nantucket-born, served as a member of the Association council for three years until 1952 when she resigned after accepting a teaching position in Menomonee Falls, Wisc. She combines her teaching with study for a Master of Arts at the University of Wisconsin.

During the Summer months, she serves as librarian at the Whaling Museum. She has just completed an article on scrimshaw for publication in the July issue of the quarterly.

Mr. Dell, a Summer resident for 27 years, took up permanent residence here in 1946. He was for 20 years a member of the faculty at Princeton University. He also served as councilman and vice-president of the Association and chairman of the Old Gaol.

The new editor of the quarterly directed restoration of the Gaol which was completed in 1948. During the past year, he supervised removal of the condemned House of Correction, and took over reconstruction of cell bunks.

Succeeding him as Gaol chairman is James A. Norcross, recently elected Council member. Albert Egan, Jr. was elected a member of the Council at a regular meeting Tuesday. His mother is the daughter of the late James Coffin, long-time 'Sconset resident.

The resignation of Mrs. Stacy Knopf, member of the Council was accepted with regret. A former chairman of the membership committee, Mrs. Knopf did the initial work on the anniversary membership campaign and encouraged numerous memberships in the Association.

TOWN CRIER JUNE 4 1954

Historical Association Restores Six-Foot High Loom For Exhibit At 1800 House

An old six-foot high hand loom, once used to weave woolen clothes for early Nantucketers, has been restored and will be exhibited this Summer at the 1800 House.

The loom was the property of the late Lincoln J. Ceely, Nantucket craftsman of Vestal Street. After his death, Mrs. Ceely turned it over to the Nantucket Historical Association.

After being dismantled, the loom was carefully stored away until this Spring. Restoration work was planned by Everett U. Crosby and the assembling was done by Clarence H. Swift.

Once again ready for use, the loom is presently in a first-floor room adjacent to the "Keeping Room" of the 1800 House. When the house is opened, Historical Association members hope to have the old loom in operation.

A spokesman said that when the loom was removed from the late Mr. Ceely's old work shop on Vestal Street, remnants of the cooperage industry were found.

For several generations, the loom was kept in the Vestal Street workshop, converted recently into a photographic studio by Dick Williams. The shop, with a wooden sailorman holding oars in each hand indicating wind direction, was for many years a familiar landmark for Nantucket visitors.

Will Gardner's Latest Book Gives A Clear Picture Of A Nantucket Genious

"The Clock That Talks And What It Tells" By Will Gardner, Riverside Press ($2.75, 143 p.)

Dr. Will Gardner's latest book, The Clock That Talks and What It Tells, gives us a clear picture of a Nantucket genius. The author presents a penetrating study of Walter Folger, whose business was the universe, whose days were spent exploring imponderables.

Young Folger is shown as a diffident, introspective youth who preferred his own company. The author says:

"Most people about him seemed to lack interest in the things that interested him the most, they seemed to go round and round doing endlessly the same things every day; they failed to see some of the things that raised questions, questions that nobody answered."

Fortunately his father, Walter, Sr., was an indulgent man. Walter was his only son. He encouraged the youth in whatever direction he turned. He supplied books, materials, tools, and paternal affection.

When the boy reached his teens, his early eccentricities became pronounced; he took to his bed, discouraged visitors and read omniverously. A book, The British Mariner's Guide by Nevil Maskelyne, apparently proved an anodyne for whatever ailed him.

He declined a chance to go to Harvard, and began his own studies occasionally joining informal language and mathamatics classes.

Folger might never have married if it weren't for the urgings of his father who was anxious that there be someone to carry on the family name. His intense objectivity and detachment was carried over into his marriage with Anna Ray in 1785.

Mr. Gardner says the few letters he wrote to Anna are "devoid of genuine expressions of warmth and feeling." But Folger was a good husband, attached to his wife and children, even when his astronomical studies made him apparently disinterested.

In 1785, Walter Folger built his famous clock. The genius that had dispersed itself over a wide area during the formative years now became focussed, a brilliant pinpoint of light aimed at a shadowed universe.

Five years later, the clock was completed. Will Gardner says: "He wanted to reproduce on a clock's face, the marvelous drama that is played, in three episodes—one lasting twenty-four hours by the sun, another lasting a matter of 28 days by the moon, and a third, by the sun, lasting 365 days and a fraction."

It was an ambitious undertaking for a young man. But on July 4, 1790, Walter Folger started the pendulum and the rhythm of the universe was reproduced in a clock.

Folger began to mellow with maturity. He began to discover reflections of his universe in his fellow man. His interest in them grew and so made it possible for him to become in turn, a successful town official, lawyer, judge, lawmaker.

His conversation with Ralph Waldo Emerson, which came after he once again had retired to his books and his science, is one of the memorable portions this book. The author shows the meeting of two great intellects, their different approaches, their manner of expression. Mr. Gardner's book is a conscientious piece of scholarship, as well as interesting reading. He has illuminated another once-dark area in Nantucket history and presented an exciting portrait of one of the Island's great personages.

State Historical Group Coming Here For Island Meeting

The Bay State Historical League will hold its annual meeting here next Friday. The League which has a membership of 128 historical societies, will visit here two days.

Annual meeting of the League is being held here as part of the commemoration of the Historical Association's 60th year.

Reception committee for the group will include Association President Nancy S. Adams, Mrs. George W. Jones and Mrs. Lewis S. Edgarton. The meeting will be held at 8 p.m. Friday at Bennett Hall where Mrs. Adams will give a welcome address.

Visitors, who will arrive by boat and air, will have arrangements made by a tourist agency. They plan to stay at the Breakers Hotel where they will register with the Historical Association committee. Each will receive a souvenir folder describing the Nantucket historical exhibits. During the afternoon they will tour the Island. An old fashioned "gam" will be held following the meeting's routine business.

Saturday League members will visit historical exhibits. Historical Association members are invited to attend the meeting and help in welcoming visitors.

Elsie's Horn Trumpets Island Cheese Gift To Lafayette; Professor Says Yarn Smells

An odor of stale cheese rose above the clear Nantucket ozone this week when Professor Emil F. Guba, of the University of Massachusetts wrote to the Town Crier denying that the Marquis de Lafayette ever received a 500-pound cheddar from Island townspeople.

Story of the cheese gift appears in the June issue of the Borden publication, "Elsie's Horn" which is printed bi-monthly for the country's cheese aficionados.

The story, which has been generally accepted by Nantucket historians, is based on a letter appearing in a book written in 1887 by Saint-John de Crevecoeur who is supposed to have found it in a New Plymouth newspaper.

Crevecoeur's accounts of Nantucket, along with the letter appear in Everett U. Crosby's "Nantucket in Print" published in 1946.

The letter tells of a giant cheddar cheese being sent to the fiery little French revolutionary by grateful Island inhabitants after his intervention with the French government over prohibitive tariffs on whale exports sent to that cou y.

Nantucketers, the letter alleged, whipped up the big cheese with milk gathered from Island cows over a 24-hour period. It was quite a project.

The Borden article said that a special oaken press was built, and then after the cheese had been wrapped in clean calico, it was pressed again and rolled into a salting room. Color was added with Indian red; the cheese then ripened in brisk New England air. In due time, Borden alleges, it was shipped off to the Marquis who is reported to have sliced it up for friends and relatives.

Professor Guba wrote the **Town Crier**, however: "This cheese business is a fabrication—not a bit of truth in it. I have all the facts."

Mr. Crosby, in whose book Crevecoeur's account of the letter is printed, said today that it is possible Professor Guba is right. The New Plymouth newspaper in which the letter originally appeared may never have existed, Mr. Crosby pointed out. It was his opinion that it didn't, he said.

He explained that Crevecoeur was a fanciful writer who might have made the story up out of "whole cloth" or based it in part on some actual occurrence which came to his attention. "But," he said, "existence of the New Plymouth paper has never been established."

In Mr. Crosby's book, Crevecoeur is described as a Frenchman of good family, born in 1735, educated in a Jesuit college and at an English school. When he was twenty he went to Canada, serving with Montcalm in the French and English war.

Some of his correspondents included George Washington, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson.

What Crevecoeur was up to is hard to guess. Mr. Crosby said a biography of the writer, written by a nephew, may make some reference to the cheese letter. The book was published in France but there has never been a translation.

Some scholar interested in the history of cheddar cheese or the life of M. the marquis de Lafayette may some day unravel the mystery. Cheese, even giant 500-pound cheddars, has never played much of a part in Nantucket history. But if all those Island cows gave so unstintingly of their time and product for a French marquis, the residents will want to know about it.

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SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1954

Historical Association Elects Mr. Egan to Council.

Albert F. Egan, Jr., was elected a member of the Council of the Nantucket Historical Association at a regular meeting of the Council held Tuesday, June 15th. Mr. Egan, known to all his friends as "Bud" adds another Nantucketer by birth to the Council. In addition he enjoys the Coffin heritage through his mother, the daughter of the late James Coffin who was a much beloved and well-known citizen of 'Sconset. While "Bud" now resides in Nantucket it may be said truly that 'Sconset will have direct representation in the Council.

Mrs. Stacy Knopf presented her resignation as a member of the Council which was accepted with regret. As former Chairman of the membership committee Mrs. Knopf laid the ground work for the anniversary membership campaign and was responsible for securing many new members for the Association.

Miss Helen L. Winslow and Mr. Burnham N. Dell have been appointed Associate Editors of "Historic Nantucket" the quarterly magazine of the Association. W. Ripley Nelson, Editor of the quarterly, says that these two additions to the editorial staff will make it possible to broaden the scope of the magazine as contemplated for the future and that the Association is fortunate in having obtained their consent to serve.

Miss Winslow, a native-born Nantucketer, served as a member of the Council of the Historical Association for 3 years until 1952 when she resigned in view of her acceptance of a teaching assignment in the High School at Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin. In addition to teaching American History, Miss Winslow is taking her master's degree at the University of Wisconsin and during the summer months continues her active interest in Nantucket by serving as Librarian at the Whaling Museum, doing research work and helping the Association in many ways. An unusually well written and interesting article on "Scrimshaw" has just been completed by Miss Winslow for publication in the July issue of "Historic Nantucket" which will be distributed to members about July 15th.

Mr. Dell, a summer resident of Nantucket for 27 years, became a year-round resident in 1946. Extensive research and writing during the 20 years he served as a faculty member of Princeton University and since his retirement coupled with his keen interest in history, local, national, and international, his eight years of activity as Councilman and Vice-President of the Association, and seven years Chairman of the Old Gaol" are just a few reasons why the Association is fortunate in having Mr. Dell join actively in the development of "Historic Nantucket."

The "Old Gaol", it is announced, has a new chairman for Mr. James A. Norcross, recently elected to the Council of the Association, has been appointed chairman to succeed Mr. Dell who asked to be relieved of his duties so that he might accept those of Associate Editor of "Historic Nantucket". Taking the chairmanship shortly after the "Old Gaol and House of Correction" were deeded to the Association, Mr. Dell had charge of the restoration of the "Old Gaol" which required hours of careful application to match and refit rotted timbers but it was completed in 1948. During the past year he supervised the removal of the condemned House of Correction and with some of the old timbers reconstructed the bunks in the cell rooms of the "Old Gaol". While reluctant to relieve Mr. Dell the Association feels that with Mr. Norcross appointed as his successor, the chairmanship passes into the hands of one who will prove equally competent and interested in one of Nantucket's outstanding landmarks and one which represents the oldest type of New England penal institution.

The Annual Meeting of the members of the Association will be held on July 20th. This being the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Association, President Nancy S. Adams plans that the meeting shall not be limited to the routine business of electing officers and hearing reports but she declines to divulge as yet what special plans she may have but she promises an announcement at an early date.

Nantucket Historical Association Plans 60th Anniversary.

The first event in the celebration of the Nantucket Historical Association's Sixtieth Anniversary year takes place this weekend when, as guests of the Association over 75 visitors are assembling here for the Annual Meeting of the Bay State Historical League which is being held Friday evening at Bennett Hall to honor the 60th anniversary of the Historical Association. The meeting, to which members of the Association were invited, will be reported in full next week including the "Nantucket Gam", a feature which follows the business meeting.

The Bay State Historical League, as outlined in a copyrighted brief historical sketch appearing in the July issue of "Historic Nantucket", dates from February 9, 1903, when John F. Ayer, President of the Somerville Historical Society addressed a letter to the Presidents of seven Historical Societies of Middlesex and Essex Counties to ascertain how they would regard forming a society of the 40 or more local historical organization located in the two counties. For its brevity and clarity of purpose the letter which reads as follows is worth noting:

For the purpose of stimulating the interest in historical matters and to become acquainted with local organizations and what they are doing in the way of historical work, I would ask your opinion as to the advisability of forming a society composed of representatives from all the local organizations within the limits of Middlesex and Essex Counties.

Such a society, holding meetings from time to time, first here, then there—discussing methods or hearing papers read by distinguished guests, would waken an interest in such community and result in great good to the cause of historical research, and incidentally add to the membership and efficiency of the several local societies.

I have asked the opinion of several Presidents of near-by Historical Socities in Middlesex and Essex Counties and should favorable response be received, we can then invite all the societies to a conference to further consider the matter.

Favorable response prompted a meeting held March 13, 1903, with delegates representing 12 societies present. The idea met with approval and six of the representatives were appointed a committee to consider organization, scope, and area to be covered by such a society.

The Committee quickly reached favorable conclusions which they presented to a meeting held April 3, 1903, at Quincy House, Boston, attended by delegates representing 12 societies. The Committee's report, presented in the form of By-Laws was discussed, amended, and adopted. The principal amendment was to enlarge the society to a statewide organization and to adopt its present name.

The objects of the League, briefly stated, are:

1. To encourage the formation of historical societies.
2. To encourage the existing historical societies in prosecution of historical study and the dissemination of historical knowledge, in the institution and maintenance of historical memorials and anniversaries, the collection, preservation, and publication of historical material, and to bring such societies into a closer relation with one another; and
3. Otherwise to promote historical interests.

From this simple beginning the League has grown until it now has approximately 128 member societies throughout the state. It exists because there is a need for an organization that brings together the local historical societies to acquaint them with each other, the results of methods adopted, and to strengthen and broaden the study of local history. A fforemost reason for its success lies in the fact that it does not seek or desire to have power over, or authority to bind local societies or to do anything to lessen the local feeling on the strength of which their success depends. Its functions are advisory only.

Public meetings of the League are held quarterly at the invitation of members, in their various home localities. Unusually well attended by Society officers and members the meetings now feature a roll call of all present with a welcome to each by the President, Mr. Stacy B. Southworth of Braintree.

A bulletin, published quarterly, reports each meeting, membership news and items of historic interest. C. Nelson Bishop, the Editor, welcomes news items sent to 55 Lowell Street, Reading, Mass.

The League was selected by the American Association for State and Local History for one of its annual Awards of Merit for 1952-1953. It was selected in its area for the Class A award which is given: "To the provincial historical society or agency inaugurating programs of the greatest significance during the year." At the time of the award it was stated: "The 1952-53 program of the League has been a continuance of the work of past years and for bringing together more than 100 local societies, for stressing at each quarterly meeting the history of a specific area, for helping in the institution and growth of new societies, and in all of this the League is worthy of recognition." This award put a highlight on the League's colorful career being made in 1953 when it celebrated its 50th anniversary.

In 1906-07 23 societies, including the Nantucket Historical Society, Alexander Starbuck, Secretary, comprised the League, so when laying plans for its sixtieth anniversary what could be more logical than for President Nancy S. Adams of the Nantucket Historical Association to invite the League to help the Association celebrate by holding their Annual Meeting at Nantucket as guests of the Association.

Nantucket Historical Association Rooms Starting 60th Year Of Operation Has 3 Floors Filled With Island Memorabilia

Members of the Nantucket Historical Association have good reason to be proud of their Fair Street museum which this week will begin its 60th year of operation.

Over those years they have gathered out of dusty attics and selected from innumerable collections the mountainous assemblage of historical material that now comprises the exhibit.

There are three floors filled with pieces from the past, all representative of an age that will never come again, but an age whose manners and customs can be discerned clearly in the carefully arranged collections.

On the first, or middle floor that the visitor reaches as he enters from the street are ship models, 19th century timetables, dishes, pottery and cameo ware. There are coins, including a gold half dollar of 1852, and a button collection which has been artfully arranged by Mrs. Martin Foley and Mrs. Anton Nieberg.

The display, under a glass case, shows buttons with detailed flowered designs; delicately-colored calico; buttons of glass, gold, silver, all shining with undiminished brightness; buttons showing intricately-worked figures of animals, birds and insects; buttons of china and glass as brilliant as chips of jade; buttons depicting stories, scenes and heads including Mercury and Neptune; button inlays made of wood combinations, and even buttons of bone and vegetable.

The original collection was given to the museum by Herbert N. Crocker. It has been contributed to since by a number of Nantucket residents. A few years ago, Mrs. Foley and Mrs. Nieberg arranged them into the neat pattern that are seen today.

A bureau that once belonged to the Newbegin sisters rests among the exhibits. The sisters' eccentricities were legendary on the Island and their bureau was once used as a roosting place for chickens.

One of the most ingenious pieces presented by the Association is a Celebes Island ship model made entirely of cloves. Brought to Nantucket by Captain William Mitchell, the carefully constructed ship has an Oriental aspect with its sweeping, curved design. The model is complete even to miniature rowers.

On the same floor is a wooden cradle said to have rocked the first white child born on Nantucket, and the cover of a pipe brought over on the Mayflower. There are plaster medallions of famous Italian works of art, wondrously-weaved silk tapestries, an endless array of oil paintings which can be seen on the stairs leading to the third floor, and an inlaid table containing 1,384 pieces of wood, assembled by Shadrack Gifford.

There are candle molds, sulphur matches, 300 solid silvers poons which can be accommodated in the space of a cherry stone, sealing wax for legal documents, letters and an early pocket knife.

There is also a wax figure of the Dauphin brought from Paris in 1796 by Captain Jonathan Coffin. It is believed to be Louis Charles, infant son of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette.

In another corner is the first telephone on Nantucket to send the spoken word to the mainland. The message was sent by Joseph C. Brock, then president of the Pacific Club on August 29, 1916. Another first is an oil lamp brought to the Island in 1853. Its cost is listed as $2. The lamp could be lighted for four evenings without refilling.

Under glass cases were early silver spoons, ornate gold watches, spectacles and an exhibit donated by Mr. Alfred F. and Alice Albertson Shurrocks showed a myriad of carved Indian arrow heads. There was also a bright eagle-feathered bonnet of a Chippewa Indian Chief.

On the third floor, the famous Folger clock, recently the subject of a book by Will Gardner who has ably explored the clock and the genius of its maker. Nearby is a trunk made by Englishman James Barrant, whose shop stood at the corner of St. Paul's in London facing Cheapside. The trunk is lined with journals of the House of Commons dated 1648 during the reign of Charles I. There is also a trunk once owned by Captain Charles Starbuck and carried by him on his whaling voyages. Inside the cover are pasted early lithographs showing popular sentiments of the time.

A small box revealed bottles designed for wines and liquors. It came to the museum after being washed up on the beach. One bottle is partly filled with madiera wine. The bottles are opaque, lustrous in color and pontil marks on the bottoms indicate that they were hand blown.

Next to the bottles are gracefully-shaped wine glasses with gold rims. A small liquor glass of similar design is set between them.

In the basement portion of the exhibit are two old-type fire engines. One is the famous Cateract No. 6 which participated in the Great Fire of 1846. It is equipped with melodious bells having varied tones and hand lines with wooden handles attached so that it could be pulled along the streets by a number of men.

An early account of the Great Fire tells of an argument between the skipper of Cateract No. 6 and Fountain No. 8 after the rival fire companies reached the scene of conflagration.

In those days a cistern was usually used as a water supply and with the fire rapidly spreading the fire captains bitterly contested use of the cistern. When a hoseline was finally dropped into the water, the fire was raging out of control.

Whatever the real story of the great conflagration the engine now stands as regally as it did a century ago, the bells now silent but still ready to sound the alarm. The old hoselines are made of leather, the spoked wheels are still bright with straw color.

Nearby are early farming implements, once used to break the sandy Nantucket soil. An old sleigh which in former years resounded with the excited shouts of Nantucket youngsters as they glided along the snow, sits oddly among the various remnants of another era.

State Historical League Enjoyed Nantucket "Gam".

On Friday evening the Bay State Historical League held its annual meeting here at the invitation of the Nantucket Historical Association, with president Stacy B. Southworth, of Braintree, presiding. Of the 125 member organizations, 44 were represented, with the largest visiting delegations present from the Fitchburg and Arlington historical societies. One member came all the way from the Western Hampden Historical Society at Westfield.

Newly elected officers were: President—Dr. A. Warren Stearns of Billerica, former dean of the Tufts Medical School; Vice-Presidents—Rev. Laurence L. Barber, of Arlington, Bertram K. Little, of Brookline, T. Temple Pond, of Boston; Secretary — Mrs. Winthrop P. Haynes, of Boxford; Treasurer—Paul C. Hanna, of Framingham. Mrs. Walton H. Adams, President of the Nantucket Historical Association, became one of the Directors-at-Large.

In welcoming the League, Mrs. Adams spoke briefly of the progress which has been made by the Nantucket Historical Association since its organization sixty years ago, and extended an invitation to all to see its exhibits. Visitors had previously been supplied with descriptive leaflets and tickets of general admission.

A Nantucket "gam", a custom which islanders have inherited from the whaling era when ships met in mid-ocean and men visited to exchange news and stories, was the featured entertainment of the evening. "Gammers", Mrs. Charlotte Giffin King, Mrs. Roselle Coleman Jones, Mrs. Adams, Dr. William E. Gardner, Edouard Stackpole, and George Jones, were introduced by Chairman Leroy H. True, who humorously apologized for being the only "off-islander" on the panel, attributing the error to parents. Conversation then moved swiftly and story followed upon story as the group recalled Nantucket's past.

In outlining reasons for first settlement in 1659, George Jones emphasized the economic, although he noted that Thomas Macy and Tristram Coffin were well-to-do. Others, settling first in Massachusetts and finding a repetition of the English pattern of religious oppression, may have found the Island, then under the jurisdiction of New York, a place of refuge.

"Will" Gardner, "a self-acclaimed heretic about Tristram", injected lightly that he wasn't entirely certain that these explanations, albeit generally accepted, could be applied to this "cantankerous" early settler. Tristram, arriving first at Salisbury moved often. While at Newbury he "formed a company and bought up Haverhill from the Indians". The deed, now to be seen at Exeter, N. H., was agreed upon for one arrow and one bow. Tristram only lived at Haverhill for four years, then returned to Newbury to operate a ferry from Carr's Island. Trouble arose here Tristram's wife "made the beer rich".

Dr. Gardner believes that Tristram "wished to express his individuality" and that "Nantucket was the place". Furthermore he suspects that Tristram and his son, Peter, who had vast lumber interests, owning both timber and sawmills, saw in Nantucket "a place to use this lumber". Therefore, upon meeting Thomas Mayhew in court and learning of the merits of the Island, "no lumber —good fish—good place for raising sheep, no wolves, but plenty of ponds for washing—" he shortly afterwards formed a company with Edward Starbuck and others. These early proprietors bought the land from Thomas Mayhew for "thirty pieces of silver and two beaver hats—one for Mayhew and one for his wife". He "raised cain here, too!" Dr. Gardner characterized him as "irrascible, dominating, and altogether an unfortunate man!" Irreligious, too, for he allowed for no church services.

Leroy True then remarked that the original price of the Island is now incorporated in the seal of the Nantucket Historical Association. The present assessed value of the Island is around $13,000,000.

Later, Mr. Jones explained, the Indians collected "their pound of flesh" in a well-worded deed of transfer for an additional £26. The Island was shortly divided into twenty full- and fourteen half-shares, or 27 shares.

In answer to the chairman's question, "When did the proprietors begin to wrangle over property?" Mr. Jones went on to describe the development of two "factions". "The 'half-share men' led by John Gardner opposed Tristram's rule, and complaints to the New York governor were legion, the Coffin clan vs. the Gardner clan. Years later John's daughter, Mary, became engaged to Peter Coffin's son, Jethro. Peter agreed to give lumber for the house; John agreed to give the land. When the wedding day arrived, Peter inquired to see the deed. Upon discovering its absence, he declared, "No land, no wedding!" John had to produce the deed before the wedding ceremony could take place.

"And that deed has **never** been found!" ejaculated Dr. Gardner.

Mrs. Adams, reminded of the famous "Indian closet" story, told of the drunken Indian who fell into an upstairs closet through a loose board in the attic of Nantucket's unusual "Oldest House", built from Peter's lumber on John's land at the top of Sunset Hill. The Indian entered the adjoining bedroom where Mary, her husband off-island, was rocking her baby. Horrified when the savage began to sharpen his knife on the hearthstone, the young mother swept up her child and ran down the stairs and out of the house to safety, just barely avoiding the grasp of the Indian who, made unsteady from the effects of too much "fire-water", lurched and fell down the steps.

Mrs. Charlotte King suggested that the visitors might see in the dish closet of the Jethro Coffin House some pieces of green china. According to legend a Nantucket wife asked her whaling captain husband to bring her a set of china. After a four-year voyage the captain returned with a very large set packed in a number of casks. When the first cask was unpacked in the kitchen, the mistress of the house looked at it, saw that it was green, and said simply, "I would have preferred thee had brought blue". The china was promptly stored away in the cellar, and the subject was never mentioned again.

Mrs. Roselle Jones then told an amusing story of the famous blue and white "put-it-here" china which had been hand-painted "to order" for the wife of a Nantucket captain. At her request Scripture passages were lettered in the center of each dish. However, upon its arrival in Nantucket, the set was found to be unusable since her careful instruction to "put it here" had been included at the end of each verse. The last known piece was found in use as a soap dish on a Polpis farm, and was taken to a home in West Medford. Later it was accidently broken by a carpenter working in the house. Hearing this story, Mrs. Jones' father, Dr. Ellenwood Coleman, long looked for another piece of this unusual china but to no avail. It would be a rare collector's item.

The chairman's remark that the Quakers or Friends, in Nantucket from about 1700 to 1900, were not the original settlers, but formed "a firm heritage" of the Island, brought a series of Quaker stories from the panel.

Will Gardner noted that Quakers seldom spoke profanely even on board ship. He recalled the Quaker captain who "sailed with a good crew, except for Jack, who swore like a trouper". One day the captain called Jack aft, "Does thee know that thee is an inveterate swearer?' The sailor demurred that he "meant nothing by it". The good captain then ordered him to "take my coat and wear it for a week, and thee'll not be disposed to swear". At the end of the week Jack returned the coat. In answer to the Captain's inquiry he agreed that he had had "no desire to swear" but had had "a hankerin' to lie".

This story reminded Mrs. Adams of the Quaker captain of a coasting vessel, frustrated in his attempts to dock at New York by an uncooperative Nova Scotia captain who refused to move. Whereupon the captain summoned a member of the crew, "Friend Peter, come up here and talk some of thy ill-advised language!" Handing him the speaking trumpet, the captain added, "And don't spare thyself, Peter".

To illustrate Quaker frugality "Eddie" Stackpole told about the wife of a skipper of a coastal vessel who decided to have a candy pull to surprise the children. The next night when the captain returned home, their son, awake upstairs, everheard his parents talking:

"Jonathan, does thee remember the barrel of molasses the rat fell in?"

"Yes."

"I have disposed of it."

A quaint Quaker story was told by Mrs. Adams. Visitors to the island applied for accommodations at a boarding house kept by Quakers, and were met with this reply: "Yes, we can take thee, but we shall be compelled to sleep thee in Coffin's. The tourists enjoyed the situation when the full meaning was grasped.

In introducing the topic of whaling, Chairman True briefly sketched the industry's early beginning in Nantucket, circa 1670, from land stations and tryworks on the beach. These were later transferred to shipboard as the search for whales took Nantucketers to all parts of the world.

Mr. Stackpole, noted authority on whaling, outlined a few of the many remarkable things about this industry. Voyages were two to three years long or even longer. This fact made the women of Nantucket outstanding: they were required to take care of business at home. Logbooks, kept by the mate, were often the "examination papers" by which he advanced to captain.

Perhaps the outstanding fact is the enterprise of the whalemen, "as much at home on sea as on land". These men had confidence, ability; they "invested in themselves", and they "give present Nantucketers something to think about. Nantucket was once the greatest whaling port in the world". Only 95 years ago, despite the fact that whaling had moved away from the Island and it was faced with depression, Nantucket whaling masters were in demand in other ports.

The fact that wives of some of the whaling captains frequently accompanied their husbands on long Pacific voyages was well illustrated by Mrs. Adams with stories of her grandmother. Soon after Captain Charles Grant, who has been acknowledged Nantucket's most successful whaling captain, arrived home in 1849 from a voyage in the "Walter Scott", his wife informed him, "If you go out again, you ship me, too". In August of that year they sailed together in the ship "Potomac", and in the following December their first child, Charles William Grant, was born at Pitcairn's Island, famous as the home of the mutineers of the "Bounty". Mrs. Grant with baby Charles went on the next voyage on the ship "Mohawk". A daughter, Eleanor, now 99 years old, was born at Bay of Islands, New Zealand, and later in the same voyage another son, George, the father of Mrs. Adams, was born at Apia, Island of Opolu, in the Samoan Islands. When Mrs. Grant rejoined the ship with baby George, she wrapped him in a banana leaf.

Dr. Gardner took this opportunity to question the veracity of the following George Grant story: The young seaman fell in love with a Nantucket girl who promised to marry him if he'd bring back a parrot that could recite the Lord's Prayer. Although this was a large order, George se-

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cured a parrot in the tropic and took on the task despite the fact that "Forgive us our trespasses" almost stymied the bird. He even carved a beautiful scrimshaw cage. However, when he arrived at Cottage City near the end of the voyage a New Bedford man offered him one hundred dollars for the talented bird. When the offer reached $250, George could no longer refuse, although he feared what his sweetheart might say. At length the young man returned to Nantucket with much trepidation. Upon inquiring about the young lady when he reached shore, he learned that she had married a man at Cottage City.

Mrs. Adams agreed that such a story did exist, then told another well known in the Grant family. As was customary, Capt. Charles Grant nailed a bounty, in this instance a twenty-dollar gold piece, to the mainmast with four copper tacks. This prize was to be earned by the first person on ship to sight a whale. Shortly afterwards, "Grandmother, hanging out clothes, sighted a whale, gave the traditional cry, and won the twenty-dollar gold piece". Mrs. Adams then demonstrated the call assisted by William H. Tripp, Curator of the New Bedford Whaling Museum, who was seated among the audience:

"Thar blo-ows."

"Where-away?"

"Two points off the starboard bow!"

Chairman True concluded the topic by summarizing the effect which the introduction of kerosene played in bringing about the decline of whaling.

Converstion then turned to the problems of Nantucket during times of war. The chairman stressed the fact that during the Revolutionary War, 1,600 Nantucket men were either captured, killed, or lost at sea, and that the War of 1812 brought similar problems. It is doubtful whether any other community of the times sacrificed one-third of its population.

Mrs. Adams and Mr. Stackpole discussed the part played by the three Rotch ships, the "Beaver", the "Dartmouth", and the "Eleanor", in the Boston Tea Party. Francis Rotch, then in London, arranged to take the cargo from the East India Company. Upon the tea's arrival in Boston all consignees refused it except Governor Hutchinson and some of his friends. Then followed the well-known meeting at Old South Church and the party of "Indians" at the wharf. With the exception of a broken hatch cover, not one of the vessels was harmed. Another famous Nantucket ship was the "Bedford", commanded by Captain William Mooer, which displayed the first American flag in a British port.

Mr. Jones, in defense of Nantucket's loyalty to the American cause, stated that 21 Nantucketers served on the "Bon Homme Richard" and the "Ranger" under John Paul Jones. However, he clearly pointed out that the Island was, by its very location, between two fires. An active pro-American sympathy meant no food; therefore, an attitude of pro-British sympathy was expedient for existence.

The gam ended in a humorous vein with three anecdotes told by Mrs. King and Mrs. Adams. The first served to illustrate the uncertainty of mail service in the Pacific as evidenced by the following correspondence between a whaleman and his wife:

"Dear Ezra, where did you put the axe?"

(Fourteen months later) "Dear Martha, what did you want the axe for?"

(Two years later) "Dear Ezra, never mind about the axe. What did you do with the hammer?"

The second grew out of the story of the wreck of the "H. P. Kirkham" bound from Halifax to New York with a cargo of dry and pickled fish which struck on Rose and Crown Shoal in the evening on January 20, 1892. The rescue of the crew on the following day is considered one of the most outstanding in the history of the Lifesaving Service. To Keeper Chase and to each of the rescuing crew was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. In later years George Lawly, a former summer resident living on the Cliff, hearing this story "down town" was greatly impressed. When he reached home that day he found Josiah B. Gould mowing the lawn. Mr. Lawly, after pacing back and forth across the lawn in the wake of the mower and recounting the story enthusiastically in great detail, climaxed his remarks with the question, "Don't you wish you'd been there?" "Si B." said, "I was". And he never missed a blade of grass, Mrs King concluded triumphantly.

The final reminiscence, contributed by Mrs. Adams, concerned Benny Cleveland's advertisement, "I will sleep in the homes of timid women 15c each night—2 nights for a quarter."

The evening's entertainment concluded with a reading of the salty Obed Gardner will, by Mrs. H. Brooks Walker.

Refreshments were served by Mrs Lewis S. Edgarton and her committee Mrs. W. Ripley Nelson and Mrs. William Mather presided at the punch bowls. The committee included Mrs. Howard C. Barber, Mrs. Howard U. Chase, Mrs. C. Clark Coffin, Mrs Henry B. Coleman, Mrs. Burnham N Dell, Mrs. Oscar B. Eger, Mrs. Herbert W. Foye, Mrs. Richard V. Gray. Mrs. George W. Jones, Mrs. Joseph King, Mrs. William L. Mather, Mrs. W. Ripley Nelson, Mrs. James A. Norcross, Mrs. Cyril C. Ross, Mrs. C. L. Sibley, Mrs. Harry B. Turner, Mrs. Franklin F. Webster, and Miss Helen L. Winslow.

Leeds Mitchell to Speak At Friends Meeting House.

Leeds Mitchell, investment broker for over fifty years on the "Wall Street" of Chicago and in New York, has consented to speak of the great interest taken by his father, Dr. Sidney Mitchell, in the affairs of Nantucket Island.

Dr. Mitchell was a celebrated Chicago doctor and an organizer of many medical projects of value, both from a scientific point of view and social welfare. He spent the summers on the Island and persuaded many of his friends and patients to buy valuable property and become summer residents. When the Historical Association was organized in 1894, Dr. Mitchell was the unanimous choice for its first president.

Leeds Mitchell carried on his father's interest in Island affairs. He says: "I prize being one of the directors of the Pacific National Bank almost more than any other banking or business connection I am asked to fill." His recreation is the piano and he has written many compositions and some of his songs have been on programs of notable soloists.

Mr. Mitchell's address on his father will be given next Tuesday at 3 p.m. in the Friends Meeting House on Fair street, the first of a series of eight Tuesday afternoon devoted to the Island's history, in connection with the 60th Anniversary of the Nantucket Historical Association.

Nantucket Historical Association Announces Eight Lectures.

Celebrating its sixtieth anniversary year the Nantucket Historical Association announces that it will conduct a series of eight informal lectures this summer on Nantucket historical subjects which should prove of interest to both residents and summer visitors. The lectures will be held at the Quaker Meeting House on Fair Street on Tuesday afternoons from 3 to 4 p.m. Each lecture meeting will be presided over by a member of the Association Council acting as chairman and also as host to welcome visitors.

The first lecture will be held Tuesday afternoon, July 6th, at 3 p.m. The speaker will be Mr. Leeds Mitchell and the subject of his lecture will be "The Story of the Association's first President, Dr. J. Sidney Mitchell". The speaker needs no introduction for he has been a prominent summer resident for many years and, as a son of Dr. J. Sidney Mitchell, his talk should be of real interest. Mrs. Nancy S. Adams, President of the Association, will act as chairman and hostess for the meeting.

The dates for the other seven informal lectures, the speakers and the subjects on which they will talk are scheduled as follows:

July 13, Mr. Everett U. Crosby: Nantucket's Silversmiths; Lightship Baskets, and Underground Moon (Model T).

July 27, Dr. William E. Gardner: Scribbling About Our Ancestors.

August 3, Mr. Burnham N. Dell. Quakerism in Nantucket.

August 10, Mr. Edouard A. Stackpole: Old Nantucket.

August 17, Rev. Clinton T. Macy: Tristram Coffin's Dream of Empire.

August 24, Miss Helen M. Winslow: The Folk Art of the American Whaleman.

August 31, Mrs. Nancy S. Adams: A Nantucket Whaleman and His Family.

It will be noted that July 20th has been omitted from the schedule. This is due to the fact that the Annual Meeting of the Association will be held on that day, with a special celebration of its sixtieth anniversary. Plans for this special event will be announced at an early date.

A cordial invitation is extended by the Association Council to members and the public to attend these lectures to which admission will be free.

INQUIRER MIRROR JULY 10TH

Nantucket Historical Association

in celebrating its 60th Anniversary

is conducting a series of

INFORMAL LECTURES

this summer at the

FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE

Fair Street

The next lecture will be held

TUESDAY JULY 13th at 3 P. M.

Speaker: Mr. Everett U. Crosby

Subject: Nantucket Silversmiths;

Nantucket Lightship Baskets;

Nantucket Underground Moon (Model T)

A cordial invitation to attend the lectures, open to members and the public, is extended by the Council.

ADMISSION FREE

Nantucket Historical Association

extends a cordial invitation to

members and the public to attend the

60th Anniversary Celebration

and the

Annual Meeting

of the members of the Association

to be held at

BENNETT HALL, CENTER STREET

Tuesday, July 20th at 3 P.M.

ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN

the renowned poet, author, historian, teacher and lecturer of Bowdoin College will speak on

"Nantucket and the Rest of America"

ADMISSION FREE

TOWN CRIER JULY 16TH

TOWN CRIER JULY 21, 1954

Historical Group To Give Lecture Series

A series of eight lectures on Nantucket history will be given through July and August at the Fair Street Meeting House at 3 p.m. Thursdays, it was announced this week.

First speaker will be Leeds Mitchell who will talk Tuesday on "The Story of the Association's First President, Dr. J. Sidney Mitchell." Mr. Mitchell, the son of the late Dr. Mitchell, is a Summer resident of Nantucket

.Chairman and hostess for the initial lecture will be Mrs. Nancy Adams, president of the Association. Residents and visitors are invited to attend.

Other lectures and speakers include: Everett U. Crosby, "Nantucket's Silversmiths, lightship baskets and underground moon (model T) July 13; Dr. William E. Gardner, "Scribbling About Our Ancestors," July 27; Burnham N. Dell, "Quakerism in Nantucket," August 3; Edouard A. Stackpole, "Old Nantucket," August 10; the Rev Clinton T. Macy, "Tristram Coffin's Dream of Empire," August 17; Helen M. Winslow, "Folk Art of American Whalemen," August 24; and Mrs. Adams, "A Nantucket Whaleman and His Family," August 21.

Dr. Mitchell before his death was a Chicago physician. He was active for many years with scientific and medical projects. A Summer resident of Nantucket, he persuaded many of his friends and patients to become home owners on the Island. When the Historical Association was organized in 1894, Dr. Mitchell was the unanimous choice for its first president.

His son, a Chicago and New York investment broker, is equally interested in Nantucket affairs. "I prize being one of the directors of the Pacific National Bank almost more than any other banking or business connection I am asked to fill," he has said.

A talented piano player, Mr. Mitchell often plays for friends at Leedsmere, his Polpis home, surprising them with musical innovations. Some of his arrangements have been played by well-known soloists.

INQUIRER MIRROR

July 20th Is 60th Anniversary Of Historical Association.

The 60th Anniversary celebration of the Nantucket Historical Association will be held coincident with the Annual Meeting of the members on Tuesday, July 20, at 3 p.m. To provide ample room for the accommodation of those who may wish to attend the meeting will be held in Bennett Hall on Centre Street.

To especially mark this celebration the Association has met with rare good fortune in having the renowned poet, author, lecturer, historian, and teacher, Mr. Robert P. Tristram Coffin, of Bowdoin College, as the guest of honor and speaker.

Mr. Coffin has chosen for his subject "Nantucket and the Rest of America". A cordial invitation has been extended to members and the public to attend this meeting and celebration to which admission is free.

Robert P. Tristram Coffin grew up on a Maine saltwater farm, went to a rural red-brick schoolhouse, to Bowdoin, Princeton, and then Oxford, where he was a Rhodes Scholar just before and after his two years in World War I. He taught thirteen years at Wells, in upstate New York and is now back at Bowdoin, as Pierce Professor of English. An authority on modern poetry, he has lectured on it at schools and colleges from Maine to Florida and California.

He has been on the staff of the Writers' Conference at the University of New Hampshire from its beginning, and has been Phi Beta Kappa Poet at Harvard, Virginia, Tufts, William and Mary, Randolph-Macon, Bucknell, etc. More than 200 American colleges have heard him read his own poems and talk about poetry, and more than that number of clubs and schools. He has reached over 100,000 people with his voice. He is as well known in Texas and Georgia, Indiana and Virginia, as in New England and the East. He has won many honors, including the Pulitzer Prize in Poetry. In 1945 he was elected a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters for writing of permanent value in American literature.

In addition to his poetical works, which include "One-Horse Farm", "People Behave Like Ballads", "Maine Ballads", "Saltwater Farm", and "Ballads of Square-Toed Americans", Mr. Coffin has written numerous volumes of prose. Among these, perhaps the best known are his books on Maine and his "Portrait of American".

Besides teaching and lecturing and writing, his three vocations, Mr. Coffin keeps in trim on his two farms—a saltwater one with a sea-captain mansion on the Maine Coast and a fresh water one on the Kennebec River.

It will be a great privilege for us here in Nantucket to hear Mr. Coffin speak next Tuesday afternoon.

JUNE 25th JULY 19th - AUG-9 JULY 5th JULY 26

A Store Of Island Treasure

Members of the Nantucket Historical Association have good reason to be proud of their Fair Street museum which this season is observing its 60th year of operation

Over those years they have gathered out of dusty attics and selected from innumerable collections the mountainous assemblage of historical material that now comprises the exhibit.

There are three floors filled with pieces from the past, all representative of an age that will never come again, but an age whose manners and customs can be discerned clearly in the carefully arranged collections.

On the first, or middle floor that the visitor reaches as he enters from the street are ship models, 19th century timetables, dishes, pottery and cameo ware. There are coins, including a gold half dollar of 1852, and a button collection which has been artfully arranged by Mrs. Martin Foley and Mrs. Anton Nieberg.

The display, under a glass case, shows buttons with detailed flowered designs; delicately-colored calico; buttons of glass, gold, silver, all shining with undiminished brightness; buttons showing intricately-worked figures of animals, birds and insects; buttons of china and glass as brilliant as chips of jade; buttons depicting stories, scenes and heads including Mercury and Neptune; button inlays made of wood combinations, and even buttons of bone and vegetable.

The original collection was given to the museum by Herbert N. Crocker. It has been contributed to since by a number of Nantucket residents. A few years ago, Mrs. Foley and Mrs. Nieberg arranged them into the neat pattern that are seen today.

A bureau that once belonged to the Newbegin sisters rests among the exhibits. The sisters' eccentricities were legendary on the Island and their bureau was once used as a roosting place for chickens.

One of the most ingenious pieces presented by the Association is a Celebes Island ship model made entirely of cloves. Brought to Nantucket by Captain William Mitchell, the carefully constructed ship has an Oriental aspect with its sweeping, curved design. The model is complete even to miniature rowers.

On the same floor is a wooden cradle said to have rocked the first white child born on Nantucket, and the cover of a pipe brought over on the Mayflower. There are plaster medallions of famous Italian works of art, wondrously-weaved silk tapestries, an endless array of oil paintings which can be seen on the stairs leading to the third floor, and an inlaid table containing 1,384 pieces of wood, assembled by Shadrack Gifford.

There are candle molds, sulphur matches, 300 solid silvers poons which can be accommodated in the space of a cherry stone, sealing wax for legal documents, letters and an early pocket knife.

There is also a wax figure of the Dauphin brought from Paris in 1796 by Captain Jonathan Coffin. It is believed to be Louis Charles, infant son of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette.

In another corner is the first telephone on Nantucket to send the spoken word to the mainland. The message was sent by Joseph C. Brock, then president of the Pacific Club on August 29, 1916. Another first is an oil lamp brought to the Island in 1853. Its cost is listed as $2. The lamp could be lighted for four evenings without refilling.

Under glass cases were early silver spoons, ornate gold watches, spectacles and an exhibit donated by Mr. Alfred F. and Alice Albertson Shurrocks showed a myriad of carved Indian

(Continued on Page 30)

A Store Of Island Treasure

(Continued from Page 24)

arrow heads. There was also a bright eagle-feathered bonnet of a Chippewa Indian Chief.

On the third floor, the famous Folger clock, recently the subject of a book by Will Gardner who has ably explored the clock and the genius of its maker. Nearby is a trunk made by Englishman James Barrant, whose shop stood at the corner of St. Paul's in London facing Cheapside. The trunk is lined with journals of the House of Commons dated 1648 during the reign of Charles I. There is also a trunk once owned by Captain Charles Starbuck and carried by him on his whaling voyages. Inside the cover are pasted early lithographs showing popular sentiments of the time.

A small box revealed bottles designed for wines and liquors. It came to the museum after being washed up on the beach. One bottle is partly filled with madiera wine. The bottles are opaque, lustrous in color and pontil marks on the bottoms indicate that they were hand blown.

Next to the bottles are gracefully-shaped wine glasses with gold rims. A small liquor glass of similar design is set between them.

In the basement portion of the exhibit are two old-type fire engines. One is the famous Cateract No. 6 which participated in the Great Fire of 1846. It is equipped with melodious bells having varied tones and hand lines with wooden handles attached so that it could be pulled along the streets by a number of men.

An early account of the Great Fire tells of an argument between the skipper of Cateract No. 6 and Fountain No. 8 after the rival fire companies reached the scene of conflagration.

In those days a cistern was usually used as a water supply and with the fire rapidly spreading the fire captains bitterly contested use of the cistern. When a hoseline was finally dropped into the water, the fire was raging out of control.

Whatever the real story of the great conflagration the engine now stands as regally as it did a century ago, the bells now silent but still ready to sound the alarm. The old hoselines are made of leather, the spoked wheels are still bright with straw color.

Nearby are early farming implements, once used to break the sandy Nantucket soil. An old sleigh which in former years resounded with the excited shouts of Nantucket youngsters as they glided along the snow, sits oddly among the various remnants of another era.

Visitors are also invited to attend the Nantucket Historical Association's 60th anniversary and annual meeting which will feature poet and author Robert P. Tristram Coffin who will speak on "Nantucket and the Rest of America. The event will take place Tuesday at Bennett Hall at 3 p.m.

JUNE 28th

A tour of the historical exhibits is something no visitor will want to miss. At the Whaling Museum at the head of Steamboat Wharf is a collection of ivory carvings, canes, ship models, early portraits and an unmatched display of souvenirs from the South sea islands brought back by the early whalers.

At the Fair Street Museum and the Quaker Meeting House on Fair Street he will find mementos of a bygone age contributed and collected by generations of Nantucket families.

The Oldest House, built in 1686, is a marvel of 17th century architecture and one of the most popular exhibits of the Nantucket Historical Association.

Perhaps the most familiar landmark of all is the Old Mill where Island residents once brought their corn to be ground into meal. And the Old Gaol is a historic place maintained just as it was years ago.

Another "must" for visitors is the 1800 House, once the home of Nantucket's high sheriff and an example now of the Island's prosperity during the halcyon days of the whaling industry.

JULY 5th

With the Historical Association celebrating its 60th year of operation, a series of eight lectures dealing with old Nantucket will be held at the Quaker Meeting House on Tuesday afternoons from 3 to 4 p.m. beginning tomorrow.

The first lecture is entiled "The Story of the Association's First President, Dr. J. Sydney Mitchell." The talk will be given by Leeds Mitchell, prominent Summer resident. Mrs. Nancy S. Adams, president of the Association will act as chairman and hostess for the meeting.

JULY 5th HOLIDAY

Holidaying In Nantucket

who sailed them are memories, but the little world they built on Nantucket remains to remind us that there was a civilization here that contended with the greatest naval powers of the age and came away victorious.

They were the resolute figures that Melville wrote of in classic Moby Dick. Brave men who circled the globe, explorers, adventurers and important contributors to a young nation's economy.

The cobblestone streets that wind through the rows of old gray-shingled homes were built with the ballast carried by the whaling ships, picked up in remote, far away places. The homes themselves have changed little. Designed with simple, unpretentious lines, they have for years stood as symbols of a one-time flourishing industry whose men were often far from home over long periods of time.

In the Nantucket Historical Society's exhibits, the visitor will find hundreds of historical items, souvenirs brought back from whaling voyages. There are spears from South Sea Islands, ship models from the Celebes, portraits of old sea captains, Polynesian canoe paddles and handsomely-carved arrows.

In the Whaling Museum, a scrimshaw room contains articles made during long voyages: ivory knitting needles, ivory canes, wooden replicas of whaling boats, cribbage boards, even a calabash drinking cup from Bermuda.

At the Fair Street museum are collections of early buttons, plaster medallions of famous Italian works of art, silk tapestries, candle molds, sulphur matches, gold watches, old spectacles, Indian arrow heads, dishes, pottery, cameo ware and a wooden cradle reported to have rocked the first white child born on Nantucket.

Visitors will want to see the Quaker Meeting House, the Old Gaol, where this week a visitor said the exhibit surpassed anything she had seen at historic Williamsburg; the Oldest House showing the simple lines of the early homes in the 1700's; the Old Mill, probably the Island's outstanding landmark; and the 1800 House once occupied by the High Sheriff and representative of the Island's early prosperity.

The visitor will soon discover, too, why Nantucket has become a favorite place for artists.

(Continued on Page 14)

JUNE 25

Down by the wharves a century ago the great sailing ships that had touched every corner of the world waited refitting. Great fortunes were made along with great discoveries. The visitor will find many of the old names still listed on the town's buildings, direct descendants of the men whose portraits hang in the Whaling Museum.

Today the scene has changed. The whaling days are over and the ships with their fortunes in whale oil no longer tie up along the piers. Instead the visitor will find sleek cabin cruisers, sailboats, with teen-age crews, and fishing vessels from the Sound. But the atmosphere is still the same. There is the quiet Quaker manner evident in the people you meet and talk to. There is pride in the eyes of a native Nantucketer, heir to a famous heritage.

JUNE 25 — JULY 5th HOLIDAY — JULY 26
AUG 2nd
AUG 4th

Through Your Spy-Glass

(Continued from Page 8)

a day as his father and grandfather did before him—the tower to peal out 52 extra strokes at 7 a. m. (time to get up), noon (time to eat) and 9 p. m. (curfew.) This church, originally built by Quakers, was moved from Sherburne, the original site of the Island's town, about 150 years ago—when the Sherburne harbor on the north shore was closed by shoals and became Capaum Pond.

Another landmark you can sight against the sky to the left is the Old Mill built in 1746 from ship's timbers by enterprising Nantucketers who saw mills like it in Holland. The top can be turned by a long mast which rolls in a stone track around the mill, so the arms may face toward the wind. Until World War II, the Old Mill was still grinding out a coarse cornmeal for spoonbread and Indian pudding. Then the war cut off imports of the primitive hard-grained South American corn required by these big millstones. Still the wide arms turn on a good windy day, and you can go inside the Old Mill to watch the wooden cogwheels operate.

As you disembark and walk down Steamboat Wharf, you'll see a red brick building on your right that used to be a candle factory, where big wooden presses squeezed wax from the whale oil. Today it's Nantucket's Whaling Museum, packed to the gunwales with hooks and harpoons, try-pots and gamming chairs that were part of Nantucket's offshore life when this tiny Island was the world center of the whaling industry. If your visit to Nantucket is a brief one, this is the one spot above all that you'll want to see.

You'll find excellent portraits of handsome Quaker captains, painted by an artist who happened to find himself marooned on the Island without any money. And a whole room full of tapa cloth sarongs, shark-toothed war clubs and other curious South Sea objects brought back to waiting wives by whalers on their four-to-six-year voyages. As a special treat to save for a rainy day, there's a library with original logbooks kept on these voyages, including the one in which a Nantucket captain tells of sailing to Pitcairn Island and discovering the survivors of the mutiny on the "Bounty."

Another spot you'll want to visit is the Fair Street Museum, containing souvenirs of Island home life from the days of Nantucket Indians to the present. Here you'll find the clothes and the furniture, the pewter and silver, children's toys and all sorts of antiques that were an everyday part of a Nantucket household. Here too are genealogical records of the first Island families, with portraits and daguerreotypes.

Connected with the Museum is the old Quaker Meeting House, with its simple wooden benches and candle sconces, where visiting members of the Society of Friends still hold services in the Summer. Originally built as a Friends School in 1838, it eventually became their last meeting place on this Island which once was almost entirely Quaker.

On Vestal Street, west of the center of town, you'll find the Maria Mitchell Association with the birthplace of America's first woman astronomer, an observatory next door, a scientific library across the street, and a natural science building where exhibits of Nantucket birds and flowers may be seen. Here nature classes are held, with bird walks and lectures throughout the Summer. On Monday nights, if the sky is clear, you can look through the observatory telescope.

(Continued on Page 42)

JULY 26

A tour of old Nantucket town will lead you to exhibits of the Nantucket Historical Society, an organization that has carefully assembled over the 60 years of its existence the souvenirs harking back to the Island's origin. A description of some of the exhibits will be found in this magazine. Not just for the amateur historian, the exhibits of the Historical Society will prove of interest to everyone and should be a part of every visitor's plans.

Some of the old homes here are among the most-widely photographed scenes in the country. The Three Bircks, for example, built by Joseph Starbuck, a rich whale-oil merchant, for his three sons, are side by side on Main Street and are photographed and painted hundreds of times during the Summer.

The Old Mill is a natural subject for artists and photographers. There are moments in the morning when the sun begins to dissipate the surrounding haze around the wharves and buildings near the harbor, changing them into things of poetic beauty.

August and

The historical exhibits have been carefully preserved here through the work of the Nantucket Historical Association. The Whaling Museum is filled with an unrivalled collection of memorabilia. At the Fair Street Museum and the Quaker Meeting House are collections gathered from the homes of old Nantucket families. The Oldest House, a marvel of 17th century architecture is visited by thousands each year. Nantucket's outstanding landmark is the Old Mill, one of the most photographed buildings on the Island. The Old Jail is a notable, primitive prison well worth a visit. At the 1800 House, the visitor will find a structure completely representative of the early period of whaling prosperity.

NANTUCKET HOLIDAY JUNE 21, 1954

At the Oldest House, the visitor will find another century's way of life much as it was

(Continued on Page 12)

(Continued from Page [illegible])

originally. Hostesses will be there to greet vacationers as they will at the 1800 House, another historical prize.

The Old Mill is in operation once again. Vanes and sails have been reset, so that the visitors will have an opportunity to see it in working order.

The mill is one of Nantucket's famous landmarks and you won't want to miss it. Another point of interest is the Old Gaol where once erring Island inhabitants served out court sentences. This year, the custodian will be Mrs. Eliza King, the Historical Association's first woman jailer.

The Quaker Meeting House and the Fair Street Museum are filled with historical pieces. A tour through this building is one way of adding interest to your Nantucket visit.

At the Whaling Museum, some exciting souvenirs of Nantucket's seafaring past are on view, including papers bearing the name of Herman Melville, author of the American classic Moby Dick.

The Historical Association said that an admission fee of 50 cents will be charged for admission to all exhibits except the Old Mill and Old Gaol. However visitors will be asked for a donation to aid in the upkeep of these buildings.

JULY 19th Three JULY 26th - Aug 4

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY NANTUCKET TOWN CRIER

Through Your Spy-Glass

(Continued from Page 8)

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(Continued on Page 46)

THIS WEEK IN NANTUCKET (changed AD) → JULY 12TH

OLD NANTUCKET

Whaling prosperity and the life of the early settlers have been preserved through the priceless possessions of the

NANTUCKET HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

WHALING MUSEUM: It contains world-renowned and unrivaled collections, showing the romance of the sea and the adventures of whaling. (Near the Steamboat Wharf.) **Open daily 10:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.**

FAIR STREET MUSEUM AND QUAKER MEETING HOUSE: These hold a vast assembly of the possessions of bygone generations of Nantucket families. (On Fair Street near the Pacific Bank.) **Open week days 10:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. Sundays 2:00 P. M. to 5:00 P. M.**

OLDEST HOUSE: Built in 1686. An early settler's type of building. (A short walk to the north, near the Hospital.) **Open daily 10:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.**

WIND MILL: Erected 1746. The Island's outstanding landmark. (Follow Pleasant Street running south from Main Street.) **Open week days only, 10:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.**

OLD GAOL: Built of logs reinforced by large wrought iron rods. A notable, primitive prison. (On Vestal Street near Upper Main Street.) **Open week days only, 10:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.**

1800 HOUSE: Built 150 years ago. Long occupied by the High Sheriff. Both house and contents completely representative of the early period of whaling prosperity and growing affluence. (Off Pleasant Street.) **Open week days only, 10:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.**

Fifty cents admission to each, except no charge for Mill or Gaol, but every visitor is asked to make a donation toward the upkeep of these old buildings.

NANTUCKET HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The life of the early settlers and the days of whaling prosperity have been preserved through these priceless exhibits.

WHALING MUSEUM: It contains world-renowned and unrivaled collections, showing the romance of the sea and the adventures of whaling. (Near the Steamboat Wharf.) Open daily 10:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.

FAIR STREET MUSEUM AND QUAKER MEETING HOUSE: These hold a vast assembly of the possessions of bygone generations of Nantucket families. (On Fair Street near the Pacific Bank.) Open week days 10:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. Sundays 2:00 P. M. to 5:00 P. M.

OLDEST HOUSE: Built in 1686. An early settler's type of building. (A short walk to the north, near the Hospital.) Open daily 10:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.

WIND MILL: Erected 1746. The Island's outstanding landmark. (Follow Pleasant Street south from Main Street.) Open week days only 10:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.

OLD GAOL: Built of logs reinforced by large wrought iron rods. A notable, primitive prison. (On Vestal Street near Upper Main Street.) Open week days only 10:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.

1800 HOUSE: Built 150 years ago. Long occupied by the High Sheriff. Both house and contents completely representative of the early period of whaling prosperity and growing affluence. (Off Pleasant Street.) Open week days only 10:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.

Admission 50 cents to each exhibit except Mill and Gaol, where visitors are asked to make a donation toward the upkeep of the old buildings.

THIS WEEK IN NANTUCKET JULY 19TH

THE DARING DAYS OF WHALING

WHALING MUSEUM

Nantucket in the 1840's was the most successful whaling port in the world.

To this old "candle house" the whale ships brought thousands of barrels of crude sperm and spermaceti oil which was turned into candles and refined oil for lamps.

Here today we relive the dangerous adventure of chasing and harpooning the whale (some "bull sperms" were over 90 feet long). Here we see the small boat used in attacking the whale. here we see the huge vats in which the blubber was boiled.

The library and reading room contain the great stories of the sea, and hundreds of log-books puts one on board the whale ships in their long four year voyages on the boundless sea.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: This is one of a series of articles written expressly for "THIS WEEK IN NANTUCKET" by Will Gardner, author of *Three Bricks and Three Brothers, The Coffin Saga* and *The Clock That Talks and What It Tells.*

The picture was taken by Louis S. Davidson, a distinguished member of the summer colony.

The Whaling Museum on Broad St., just above the Steamboat Wharf, is famed here and abroad. It houses the implements, ship models, logs, scrimshaw, books, prints, etc., etc., belonging to the era which made Nantucket the leading whaling port of the world for 100 years. Open daily — 10-5.

The Oldest House, built in 1686, with its old furnishings, on the hill just beyond the Hospital to the north. Open daily — 10-5.

The Fair St. Museum near the Pacific Bank at the top of Main St. square, is crowded with collections of antiques from the old houses and curiosities brought back from the Pacific by the returning Whaleship captains and crews, and contains Nantucket genealogical records and old books and maps. Over 100 old portrait paintings including amusing primitives. The Quaker meeting house adjoins. No extra charge for admission. Open weekdays — 10-5. Sundays 2-5.

1800 House. A lovely mansion furnished by the collections of the Historical Association in the period of the whaling prosperity. Mill Street near corner of Pleasant. Open weekdays only — 10 to 5.

Admission charge to above four—50c each

The Old Wind Mill, built of wrecked shiptimber in 1746. All the quaint interior grinding machinery can be seen running when the wind is fair. Open weekdays only — 10 to 5.

The Old Jail, Vestal Street. "Built in 1805 of unique construction of log on log, bound by heavy iron rods in walls, floors and ceilings. Used as a model for Williamsburg." Open weekdays only — 10-5. No admission charge for these two, but there is a box for donations toward their upkeep.

Inquirer & Mirror July 10, 1954

Historical Lecture Series Opened Tuesday.

The first of a series of eight lectures, sponsored by the Nantucket Historical Association in honor of their sixtieth anniversary, was held at the Friends Meeting House on Tuesday afternoon. As stated in these columns last week, the weekly lectures will be held every Tuesday at 3 p.m., with the exception of July 20, which is the date of the annual meeting of the Association. They are open to the public, with no admission charge.

Mrs. Walton H. Adams, president of the Association, was chairman of the meeting Tuesday afternoon and introduced the speaker, Mr. Leeds Mitchell, whose topic was one close to his heart and to that of all Nantucket—his father, Dr. J. Sydney Mitchell. Mrs. Adams' welcome and introduction was as follows:

"Members and Friends:

"On July 9th, 1894, the Nantucket Historical Association was incorporated. This year we are celebrating our 60th Anniversary.

"In this building the first exhibition was opened to the public, continuing until the fire-proof building was erected in 1904.

"We have had in the 60 years only eight Presidents. Our first was Dr. J. Sydney Mitchell who was followed by William F. Barnard. He was succeeded by Arthur H. Gardner. Alexander Starbuck was the fourth President, then came William F. Macy, Dr. Charles E. Congdon, and Edouard Stackpole.

"These gentlemen, with the exception of two, all served till death took them from our midst. The two exceptions were Dr. Congdon, who was compelled by failing eyesight to serve only a short term, and Mr. Stackpole who resigned the office to accept the very important position of Curator of the Mystic, Conn., Marine Museum.

"From each of these former Presidents we have inherited much inspiration and to them we owe a debt of gratitude.

"One year ago as the famous Folger clock struck the hour of four the gavel was placed in the hands of your first woman president. My grandfather died at the age of 91, my grandmother in the 80's, my father at 85 and my father's sister still lives at 99½ years. You see I come from a long-lived family but I assure you that I shall not serve a 'life sentence', but only till someone of a younger generation can be found.

"We are honoring our past presidents by calling this 'president's day'. Nothing could be more fitting than to have a gentleman with us today, an ardent lover of Nantucket, interested in the history of our Island and a member of this Association, who is the son of Dr. J. Sydney Mitchell, our first president.

"It gives me great pleasure to introduce our guest speaker this afternoon Mr. Leeds Mitchell, who will give you a glimpse into the life of his father Dr. J. Sydney Mitchell."

In acknowledging Mrs. Adams' introduction, Mr. Mitchell spoke thus, revealing in his opening sentence the keen sense of humor for which he is known and loved in Nantucket:

"Madam President, members of the Nantucket Historical Association, Ladies and Gentlemen: Will Gardner has instructed me to add 'and Friends'. I have omitted this—I may not have any after this is finished."

Mr. Mitchell's lecture is given herewith.

Dr. J. Sydney Mitchell

First President of the Nantucket Historical Association.

This is the 60th Anniversary of the founding of the Nantucket Historical Asso. and since my father, J. Sidney Mitchell, was one of the principal founders and its first president for four years. I have been asked to give you a short story of his life.

He was born on Nantucket in 1839, the fifth child of Joseph and Sallie Folger Mitchell, who lived during the early period of their married life just below the Veranda House, opposite the Springfield House, just at the location where the Great Fire stopped in 1846 after destroying the Aaron Mitchell mansion.

Joseph Mitchell, my grandfather, was directly descended from Richard Mitchell, who was born in Brixton, Isle of Wight, near the coast of England, in 1686. He settled in R. I., but his son Richard Mitchell came to Nantucket and married Mary Starbuck, daughter of Jethro and Dorcas Starbuck, in 1731. The books say, "Thence came the right worthy Nantucket Mitchell family". Perhaps the Mitchell family became famous because Richard married a Starbuck, but my Uncle Peter Folger, father of Elma, swore a good deal and said to me, "Leeds, do you think I swear too much?" "No, sir," I replied, "you do it in such a kindly way." He said, "I'll tell you a secret. You know the Starbucks swear more than the Folgers, but not as well."

My father's mother was Sallie Folger, a direct descendent of the original Peter Folger, who settled here in 1663 and was the grandfather of Benjamin Franklin.

My father was very proud because he and Benjamin Franklin had the same grandfather. Joseph Mitchell, my grandfather, represented Nantucket in the General Court of Mass. being a member of both the House and the Senate. Therefore they lived in Boston, where my father completed his preparation for college, at Boston schools and Andover, Mass., winning the Benjamin Franklin Medal. He entered Williams in 1859 and graduated in 1863. He wanted to study medicine, so attended the Bellevue Medical College of New York City and immediately after graduation he began the practice of medicine in Chicago in 1867.

He was president of the Chicago Medical College and was chairman of the World Congress of Physicians and Surgeons at the Chicago's World Fair in 1893.

No one could have loved the island more than he, so he made every effort to build up enough practice to enable him to come to Nantucket with his family each summer.

He started in 1880 and that summer we all lived in Academy Lane, where the De-Witt Smiths are now.

In 1882 we lived with my Great-Uncle Peter Folger, brother of my grandmother, Sarah Folger, and father of Elma Folger, whom most of you knew.

For two summers we thoroughly enjoyed our stay at Peter Folger's home, 18 Cliff Road. I assure you, there was not one uninteresting moment. He was brilliant intellectually, had a great sense of humor and very popular and above all, he was the kindliest person on Nantucket. His wife, Mary Coleman—he always called her "Aunt Mary"—said to him one day, "Peter, why did you leave that large ham hanging in the barn just where my head would hit it?" Peter said "I would not have wanted to hurt you, Aunt Mary, but our man is very poor. He is always hungry and needs food, and other things, so I hung that ham in the barn just where he couldn't miss it when he comes to steal the coal."

My father told me Peter Folger had more famous visitors than anyone on the island. Joseph Choate, the famous New York attorney, afterward Ambassador to Great Britain, would come down here even in winter to play chess and checkers with him and enjoy his company.

Uncle Peter was part owner in many ships and sailed around the world in some of them and took great pride in being well known in San Francisco, Honolulu, Valparaiso, and Sydney and many friends from these cities visited him on Nantucket.

Charles O'Conor, the brilliant New York lawyer, who built the house now occupied by Breckenridge Long, was a frequent visitor. He persuaded Elma Folger to be librarian at his fine library on Nantucket.

I think Uncle Peter's closest friend was Eastman Johnson, the famous American painter, who lived next door to Sea Cliff Inn, one block away from Uncle Peter.

One day Peter had been sitting for Eastman Johnson to do his portrait and they both went some place for tea and left the portrait on the floor standing against the wall with face outward. Uncle Peter's pet dog, thinking it was his beloved master, licked off most of the fresh paint, but the painter did it over again.

He painted five portraits of Uncle Peter because he considered him such an interesting character. The portrait I like the best, and the one which is the best likeness, is in the Brooklyn Museum of Art.

Eastman Johnson had a young daughter, Ethel. Uncle Peter liked her. She had a goat and later on two goats and a cart and would come by our house with them. The goats would always balk and wouldn't budge when they reached our house, so Uncle Peter used to make me go out with him, and being a strong little boy, I was supposed to take the goats by the horns and yank them in position to go again. The goats wouldn't mind, but sometimes I got them to start going again. Uncle Peter said, "Ethel, why don't you call that off goat Daisy?" and Ethel said, "Why should I call it Daisy?" "Because some Daisy'll mind and some Daisy won't!"

In the summer of 1884, after Uncle Peter died, my father bought a house in Pearl Street, opposite the Thrift Shop. While there, my Dad influenced a great many Chicago people to spend the summers in Nantucket.

* * * * *

The following editorial appeared in the Chicago Tribune, dated October 16th, 1897.

"Nantucket is the best health resort on the Atlantic coast. A sojourn there is equal to a sea voyage, yet it also gives the comforts of home and enables one to escape the ills of ship crowding. It has no land breezes. The Island is only about three miles wide so that even the summer winds are always laden with the purity of ocean air.

"There is no suffering from excessive heat at any time. 86 degrees is usually the maximum temperature, and even then if one seeks a cool spot—always to be found—he will experience no oppression. For those exposed to the fierce debilitating heat of the west, from which there is sometimes no relief day or night, it is an ideal climate. Even for those who have to endure the heated terms of our large eastern cities it is a most grateful and healthful change.

"There are more days of fair weather than at any other point on the seaboard.

"For nervous prostration and insomnia—the American diseases—the climate is almost specific. A few summers at Nantucket convert delicate children into hardy ones. It is a good place for all in search of a natural sanitarium.

J. S. Mitchell, M. D."

* * * * *

My father persuaded quite a few of his patients to come down here for the summer. Among them were: John B. Drake, of Chicago hotel fame; R. W. Roloson, Packer, next in size to Armour and Swift; John B. Sherman, nephew of William T. Sherman, and his brother-in-law, Daniel Burnham, Chicago's greatest architect, and Mrs. Harold Peck. Mrs. Peck built a fine summer home, next door to the old Nantucket House, the most prominent hotel at that time. Mrs. Peck's home was located on Hulburt Avenue where Mrs. Atkins' house now stands.

She was made somewhat famous because her daughter, Marion, very beautiful, with titian hair, had her portrait painted by James McNeill Whistler. She rejected the painting and later wanted to buy it back Whistler not only refused her request but destroyed the painting, which of course, was a great loss financially as well as to the art world.

The whole object in mentioning the names of these people is because I know they helped my father financially in other ways in fulfilling his dream for a great historical society for Nantucket.

* * * * *

I would like to mention one other: Mr. Charles Minchell. He had an editorial in The Inquirer Mirror in 1909 as follows:

"Let me relate an incident, an object lesson. Twenty years ago (1889) my father and mother first visited the Island, at the suggestion of Dr. Sidney Mitchell. They returned nearly every summer during their lifetime and naturally, some years ago formed the habit, which is chronic now. And now my children are building houses on the island.

"Who can say that Dr. Mitchell's suggestion in the instance related was not of great benefit to the island for previous to my parents' visit the island was unknown in my part of the country (Terre Haute, Indiana).

"What Dr. Mitchell accomplished can be done and will be done by others if the advantages of the island as a summer resort are spread broadcast over the country."

* * * * *

I think this was healthy advertising for the Island and I hope we all continue to induce fine families to come to Nantucket.

The fame of Benjamin Franklin, William Mitchell and his daughter Maria, and of Walter Folger is known to all of you and my father was proud of these ancestors, but he thought some of his others were praiseworthy.

Jethro Mitchell, Aaron Mitchell, and Frederick Mitchell were each President of the Bank covering the years 1814 to 1848 and were all substantial citizens. At that time the Bank was called the Nantucket, Pacific Bank and in 1864, it was given its present name, Pacific National Bank.

continued on next page

From 1837 to 1861, William Mitchell was Cashier and Director of the Bank, and upon his retirement his nephew, Joseph Mitchell, my grandfather, was Cashier and Director until he died in 1885. Both of them resided during their respective administrations, upstairs in the Bank and, I think the second story of the Bank the finest home to live in on Nantucket. It was from the roof of this Bank that William Mitchell and his daughter Maria discovered the famous comet.

My Father's greatest ambition for Nantucket was not accomplished. The fact that the mother of one of the most distinguished citizens of our country was a native of Nantucket awakened in my father an intense interest in all that pertains to Abiah Folger, the mother of Benjamin Franklin. My Father wanted to determine where the home of Peter Folger, Abiah's father, was located on the land on Madaket Road, which Peter Folger, undisputedly owned, and my father wanted to build a duplicate of Peter Folger's home, which he felt would be of highest historic value to mark the site of the birthplace of the Nantucket woman whose son was the peer of the fathers of our country and whose name stands forever unsurpassed in the political, literary, and scientific annals of our nation.

I wish we could now bespeak the hearty co-operation of this organization and the Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter of the D.A.R. to secure, preserve and worthily mark and rebuild the birthplace of Abiah Folger, the mother of Benjamin Franklin.

To convince you how important the Mitchell and Folger families were, I have made every effort to have them graduate summa cum laude in your minds and now I want to talk about the most important subject: the Nantucket Historical Association and I think it is very fitting, in order to adequately describe the fine sentiment about the Association at that time, for me to read to you my Father's address at the 44th Annual Meeting of The Nantucket Historical Association on July 25th, 1898:

President Mitchell's Address.

The Association is to be congratulated that at its Fourth Annual Meeting such favorable reports from all its officers have been read.

Our pride in the work of the Association is unabated. We have this year, published our second bulletin, and this, with number one previously issued, has given our Society more than a local reputation. It is a credit to those who have labored so faithfully, and devoted so much energy, ability and time to furthering its interests. As you have just learned from our Curator's report, we have had during the past year many additions to our collection, making it of still greater value. There is so much in the early history of Nantucket that is of interest, that everything bearing upon it should be carefully preserved. True the other New England Historical Societies have much in common, but we have many things unique, in no way identified with any other place, yet interesting in themselves to all antiquarians. Carlyle says the past is to be learned from not mourned over. So if we can contribute anything to education we need seek no other reason for being.

When we recall the high intellectual development on the island which was at its zenith when the commercial activity was greatest, the argument is helped that after all the human mind is chained to its physical environment.

When there were fifteen hundred Indians on the island whose diet was bluefish and cod, Indian corn and huckleberries, who were isolated almost entirely, communication with Martha's Vineyard and the Cape being rare; there was little change in them, doubtless for centuries. When the whites first came, the hard toil in a poor rugged soil gave scant remuneration, and we had resulting the austerity of the early New England character.

But when the whale fishery became lucrative and the town was a hive of industry, when trucks crowded the streets taking up the crude oil to be refined in factories, in front yards and back yards as well as about the heads of the docks, when our whaling captains took their ships further north than Sir John Franklin went and further south than Magellan ever sailed, when the names of all the islands of the sea were household words in our families, and our manufactured products were carried in merchant vessels to every civilized country, a new people sprang up. Then came luxury, the products of all climes were brought hither, houses were furnished with rich mahogany furniture, the finest china ware then known was in abundance here, and greenhouses like that of Aaron Mitchell, on North Water Street were extensive enough to grow large and delicious peaches.

It was at the height of this commercial activity that the environment of Nantucket was the whole world and as we have seen, it was then that the intellectual development was greater than ever before or since. It is but fitting that we should cherish with more than ordinary care the mementoes of those glorious days gone by. Every New England town, in fact. every old town in the world, has a certain amount of local pride. It certainly seems as though we had a right to have more than the ordinary share. Let us keep up our society and the interest it has already had manifested in it so that it shall continue to be what it is now—the livest thing on Nantucket.

A fine organization like this Association cannot be created suddenly. It must blossom, bear fruit, and mature, and among those who were exceptionally interested in the growth of the Association were: Susan Brock, Elizabeth Swain Starbuck, Mollie Starbuck, and Alexander Starbuck. Following them were: Will Macy and Nancy Adams and later Edouard Stackpole and Will Gardner and Everett Crosby. All these and many others gave their unceasing efforts and were an inspiring impulse to the steady growth of the Association. Their influence and enthusiasm did much to promote the more than anticipated success it has since attained.

And on account of my Father's deep love of Nantucket and this Association I want to express my profound appreciation for what all these people have done to preserve the history of Nantucket.

If my Father could only be here today, I am sure he would say—You have created a splendid monument which all members of the Association and all lovers of Nantucket can look upon with admiration forever.

Nantucket Historical Association

extends a cordial invitation to members and the public

to attend the

60th Anniversary Celebration

and the

Annual Meeting

of the members of the Association

to be held at

BENNETT HALL, CENTRE STREET

TUESDAY, JULY 20th at 3 p.m.

ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN

the renowned poet, author, historian, teacher and lecturer of Bowdoin College will speak on

"NANTUCKET and the REST of AMERICA"

ADMISSION FREE

Nantucket Silversmiths, Lightship Baskets And 'Underground Moon' Discussed At Meeting

Nantucket silversmiths, lightship baskets and underground moons were discussed Tuesday by Everett U. Crosby when members and guests of the Historical Association met at the Quaker Meeting House for the second in a series of eight informal lectures.

The speaker was introduced by Dr. William E. Gardner. Some of Mr. Crosby's books include "Ninety Five Percent Perfect," "God In Me" and the "Handbook of Fire Protection."

Mr. Crosby said that much of the early silver on Nantucket is easily identified as English handiwork. There were changes in spoon stylings through the years, particularly in the handle, stem and bowl, he said.

Spoons began to change again in 1770 and it wasn't long before such innovations as the down-turned end, the coffin-shaped end and the fiddle back were introduced.

During the fiddleback period, the culmination of several decades, handle decorations, says Mr. Crosby, included the feather edge, the bright cut, and later the sheaf of wheat, the basket of flowers and the shell.

Early Nantucket silversmiths named by Mr. Crosby include: John Jackson, Benjamin Dunker, William Hadwen, George Cannon, James Easton, Henry, Edward, James and Allen Kelley. One unsolved mystery about these early silversmiths concerns a man named Barrett, who was supposed to have worked in 1760 or 1800. But no mention is made in the records of his craft here.

According to Hector St. Jean de Crevecoeur, who visited the Island in 1772, every young Nantucket man was given training as a cooper. Some of the early examples of this work were shown during the talk.

In displaying examples of early handicraft, Mr. Crosby mentioned W. D. Appleton and S. B. Raymond, who long-ago made baskets on the Island. Other excellent workers mentioned were "Mitchie" Ray and Jose Reyes, who keeps a shop at his home on York Street. Two examples of fine craftsmanship were weaved by George Mackay, who makes the baskets as a hobby.

Mr. Crosby said the early cooper made his basket frame by sawing up a spar. Then, he said, he cut a bore for the base of the basket, with a hole in the center to pin it to the block, and a groove around the outside.

Early bases were made of pine or plub tobacco boxes. More decorative models began with mahogany or walnut. Ribs of oak splints were fastened in the groove and rattan lacing was weaved in following the shape of the block. The bail handle was set in as the work progressed. It was bent to shape and then a double edge of oak was laced into place to finish the basket.

The underground moon, Mr. Crosby told his audience, was considered such a reliable indication of bad weather that seamen would not begin voyages, housewives delayed hanging washes, farmers put off haying, and carpenters threw up their jobs.

"As we all know, the moon has four quarters of approximately seven days each, the first of which is spoken of as the new moon," he said.

"Next is the first quarter followed by the full moon and then the last quarter after which we come to the next new moon."

"In the Old Farmer's Almanac, the day is divided into two periods of 12 hours and an occurrence during the first is recorded as of the morning and in the second as of the evening. From midnight to 1 a.m. and from noon to one p.m. is known as zero hour. A new moon at zero hour midnight is a 'true underground' moon."

After five years of study, from 1935 to 1939, Mr. Crosby deduced that the underground moon cannot "as defined" be regarded as a bad weather forecast, but may indicate fair weather. Weather Bureau records, he said, are still the most accurate basis for weather predictions.

HEAR ABOUTS

Ann Onimous

MEET WILL GARDNER

No one on the Island can supply more interesting copy on Nantucket or is nicer to know than Will Gardner. So be happy for your introduction to him.

Will's father, William Brown Gardner, was born on Nantucket in a little house on Plumb Lane. He married one Harriet Eaton who had been born in Salisbury, the town Tristram Coffin, the original purchaser of Nantucket came from. For some time after their marriage they lived on Nantucket and two daughters were born to them here. Came the Island's lean years and William was obliged to move his family to the mainland in order to make a living. They settled in Sherburne, Massachusetts (oddly enough, for Nantucket town itself was originally called Sherburne) and it was there, in 1872, that Will was born.

When conditions on Nantucket began to improve, William promptly moved his family back. They returned in the spring of 1884.

The same spring, and prior to the return of the Gardners, another family, that of Ortes Tracy, moved back to the Island. Ortes and his wife had both been born on Nantucket, had left for the same reason, and returned for much the same reason, as William and Harriet Gardner. They had made their home on the mainland in Brockton, and while there a daughter, Mary Wentworth Tracy, was born to them.

Once arrived on Nantucket, young Will, then 12, was promptly enrolled at the Coffin School. In those days pupils were obliged to buy their own text books but Will neglected to get his before he started school. When he reported for his first geography class the teacher sharply remarked, "You have no geography book!" Mary Tracy was in the class and spoke up saying, "He can look on with me." Thus Fate arranged the beginning of a tender, true romance between Will and Mary.

Among Will Gardner's fondest memories of his childhood on Nantucket were the Gams (Nantucket term for a get-together to swap tales from the Island point of view) he was privileged to sit in on between two whaler captains — his grandfather, Chandler Brown Gardner, and that esteemed gentleman's good friend, Cromwell Morselander.

Cromwell Morselander was the most exciting man young Will had ever known. He had killed a man! On one of Captain Morselander's whaling voyages he had hired a native to take him from shore to his ship in the harbor. As they travelled toward the ship the loathesome fellow, planning probably to rob his passenger, descended upon the captain with knife drawn. To defend himself Morselander unshipped the tiller and struck the native over the head, killing him instantly. To avoid trouble with the natives, Captain Morselander sent the fellow and his boat to Davey Jones' Locker.

Will Gardner graduated from the Coffin School in 1890. He then attended Brown University where he got his Ph.B. In his last year at Brown he made his decision to become a minister. Then followed three years in the Cambridge Episcopal Theological School where he earned his B.D. degree.

During Will's first year in the ministry he and Mary were married.

After several pastorates "Dr. Will" was called by the National Council to the headquarters of the Episcopal Church in New York to be its Executive in Education, a position he held for almost 15 years. Then, tired of executive work, and wanting to get back to the pastorate, he was made Rector of the Church of the Messiah in Back Bay, Boston. Four years later he went to Trinity Church as assistant on the Green Foundation. He retired in 1940.

In 1940, Will Gardner "came home" to Nantucket planning to fulfill a lifelong ambition to write some of the stories of old Nantucket. His many years in the Historical Association, as Councillor, Vice-President, Director of the famous Whaling Museum, and finally Chairman of the Council, gave him access to documents and old records that were the sources of the three "portrait stories" he wrote.

The inspiration to write his first book, "Three Bricks and Three Brothers," began when he was in the Coffin School and looked over the back fence into the garden of the Starbuck mansions. The material that made it possible he found one day after his retirement in an attic where there were a lot of old account books. In rummaging through them he found to his surprise, they were the private records of Joseph Starbuck, builder of the three mansions for his three sons. Looking over one of the books of whaleship records he came to a page headed "Real Estate." There he found all the items giving the costs of the three brick mansions. Other books contained copies of letters, among them

(Continued on Page Forty)

MEET WILL GARDNER

(Continued from Page Twenty-nine)

orders for the bricks to be brought from Danvers, Mass., and the names and accounts of contractors and laborers, all done in the beautiful handwriting of Joseph Starbuck. Building on the Three Bricks started in 1837 and was completed in 1839.

"Three Bricks and Three Brothers" tells the story of Joseph and his venture in whaleships, and a pride in his family so great he wanted his sons to live in brick houses.

The most interesting result of the writing of it came in the summer of 1946, a year after the book was published. That summer a man, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, knocked on the door at 33 Orange Street. Will opened it, looked at the man, and said, "You're a Starbuck!" (There's something about the blue of their eyes that's unmistakable.) He was indeed, and had brought his family all the way from San Francisco because he had read the book.

Will Gardner's second book, "The Coffin Saga," was written because he felt there had never been an adequate treatment of Tristram Coffin's life, and especially his descendants through Benjamin the schoolmaster who had 19 children. It centers around two brick houses on Main Street built by Charles and Henry Coffin, Nantucket's most successful whale merchants.

His third book, "The Clock That Talks and What It Tells," came out in June of this year. It concerns Walter Folger, the most important man in Nantucket's history, and about whose life no one had ever written. He was a Yankee scientist who built a tall astronomical clock that reproduces some of the mysteries of the celestial sphere. Walter called himself "a clock and watchmaker" but the Islanders said, "he's as odd as huckleberry chowder."

I cannot improve on the tribute the late Austin Strong paid Will Gardner. He said, "Will Gardner has only to dip his pen in his own family blood. He was reared on Nantucket, having a great-grandfather whose history is the very stuff of romance. He was a privateer on the "Saucy Hound," captured by the British, and served on the "Marlborough" under England's Rodney when that brilliant admiral defeated the Comte de Grasse.

"His grandfather was a whaling captain, a sea hunter in many oceans through many years.

"No wonder then, that Will Gardner, his veins filled with gunpowder, whale oil and salt water, tempered by his own life as a scholar and a gentleman of God, can bring to life valiant men and women in these authentic pages."

Inquirer & Mirror July 16th, 1954

Silversmiths, Baskets and Moons Subjects of Historical Lecture.

At the second in a series of eight informal lectures planned by the Historical Association this summer to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the organization, Everett U. Crosby spoke to a capacity audience on the subject "Nantucket Silversmiths; Nantucket Lightship Baskets, and Nantucket's Underground Moon (Model T)." The meeting took place on Tuesday afternoon, July 13, at the Friends Meeting House.

Mr. Crosby is a Vice-President and Council Member of the Historical Association, past Chairman of the Historical Museum and is at present Chairman of the "1800 House". After the publication of his book "Ninety Five Per Cent Perfect" in 1939, he was made an honorary member of the American Institute of Architects.

Dr. Will Gardner, author of the recently published book about Nantucket's famed citizen Walter Folger, Jr., "The Clock That Talks", introduced the speaker, after reminding the gathering that next Tuesday afternoon, July 20, at three o'clock, the Annual Meeting of the Historical Association will be held at Bennett Hall, with a talk entitled "Nantucket and the Rest of America" to be given by Robert P. Tristram Coffin, one of America's outstanding poets.

In his remarks about Mr. Crosby, Dr. Gardner said he felt it is better to know a man through his "doings" than to know him through what he says and what he writes, and that he proposed to introduce Everett Crosby with an exhibition of some of the things he has done. "This," he said, "is Mr. Crosby's first book, and he was way ahead of the later authors who felt that they should write books of a thousand pages. This is the 'Handbook of Fire Protection' which is still in use as the Bible of insurance and fire protection people. It was written in 1896. Then came 'Ninety Five Per Cent Perfect', an effort to make Nantucket aware of the value of the old houses. People weren't satisfied with one or even two editions of this, so last year they had to have the third edition. It stirred up the community a good deal," said Dr Gardner, "and Mr. Crosby went before the Rotary Club and spoke to them about 'Our Gold Mine' which came after 'Ninety Five Per Cent". More than that, he wrote a pamphlet about 'Nantucket's Changing Prosperity'. Still later he branched off into some of the Nantucket characters and published this book about Eastman Johnson. It is a beautiful book and has the paintings of Nantucket scenes and people done by Eastman Johnson. After that Mr. Crosby became interested in writing 'Nantucket in Print' and went through all files of Nantucket data and put together that which he has preserved for those of us who are interested in Nantucket history and documents. We never can thank him enough for this book.

"Then," continued Dr. Gardner, "it was time to talk about the weather, and the writing 'Nantucket Weather' appeared. About then Mr. Crosby became interested in writing about 'Books and Baskets, Signs and Silver of Old-Time Nantucket', after which he was very engrossed in making statements about religion, being a very enthusiastic member of the Laymen's Movement, and wrote two pamphlets 'God to Me' and 'The Scientists' Approach to God and Christianity.'

"Still not satisfied, Mr. Crosby found in an attic some old chromos which started him off collecting about 50 of them which are now on display at the Kenneth Taylor Galleries, and about which he published a booklet. I didn't know anything about them, and am fascinated with the process of making chromos.

"This is our chance this afternoon to come in contact with a man who is always doing something, and we like to hear him talk and read his writings."

Mr. Crosby preceded his talk by placing a large old hour glass before him, in order not to run over his allotted hour. He remarked that it was just another "Clock that Talks".

The discussion of Nantucket silversmiths covered the making of hand wrought silver by smiths working on Island from about 1700 to 1840, among whom were John Jackson, Benjamin Bunker, William Hadwen, George Cannon (or G. Canon as the name sometimes appeared), James Easton, Easton & Sanford, Frederick C. Sanford, The Kelleys, and possibly the Barretts, Samuel and Nathaniel. Although many S. Barrett spoons have been found in the old Nantucket homes, it has not been determined that any of the Barretts actually worked at Nantucket as silversmiths.

Silversmiths of Nantucket were usually very prominent, sometimes being surveyors or judges or proprietors of business establishments. They were making silver here up to about 1840 when factory-made silver began to come in. Spoons were the principal silver made here although they also made ladles, porringers, mugs, knitting sheaths, buckles, etc.

In order to identify early American silver spoons, Mr. Crosby explained in detail the use of the Style Chart, a copy of which had been handed to each person in the audience, and showed how one might check the important five points, namely the bowl, stem, drop, handle and handle decoration, in order to determine the approximate style period of the particular spoon being examined.

On the table at the front of the room was a large collection of Nantucket lightship baskets, many of them rare old ones and others recent reproductions. Mr. Crosby stated that the cooper was one of the most important men in the community, and some of them became prominent on the Island. It is interesting to observe the importance to the Island, throughout the entire whaling era, of the trade of the cooper. The oil of the whale taken at sea had to be promptly put into barrels, where it remained until the voyage was over and thereafter while stored and sold. Like barrels and casks, these lightship baskets had board "bottoms", and the vertical splints of the basket are still called "staves" and the circular top binding "hoops".

We do not believe that the making of this peculiar basket originated on the Nantucket lightship or the South Shoal lightship, in 1854, or thereabouts, but that the custom was taken to the ship by the officers and crew from Nantucket Island, where it is likely the baskets may have been made for a long while.

Crevecoeur, in his "Letters from an American Farmer", published in London in 1782 (but dated Nantucket, 1772) states the following under the caption "Peculiar customs of Nantucketers": "They have showed me a variety of little bowls and other implements executed cooperwise with the greatest neatness and elegance. You will be pleased to remember that they are all brought up to the trade of coopers, be their future intentions and fortunes what they may."

Mr. Crosby explained the process of making such a basket, starting with a block, generally cut from a spar and rounded at the top, after which he displayed a nest of baskets which were much prized, and which were usually 8 in number with the smallest one pint size and the largest 12 quarts.

There are now in the community at least two men making excellent reproductions of the old lightship baskets.

Last to be discussed was the subject of Nantucket's Underground Moon (Model T). "This tradition was kept alive by the late Harry B. Turner, who was editor of Nantucket's famed weekly paper, The Inquirer and Mirror. At least a couple of times during the summer season he would print in the paper the date of the forthcoming underground moon and then an explanation which had been handed down in the paper for decades, which just did not explain anything according to the understanding of most readers.

"When I joked with my friend Harry about it," said Mr. Crosby, "he always kept a sober face although he could not conceal the twinkle in his eye, and he said more than once, 'Why don't you write it up?' Ultimately I did so, and presented the findings in a paper to the Historical Association's Annual Meeting in 1941, sending a copy to Mr. Turner. He acknowledged it politely and said I would hear from him further, and so I did. In some two or three weeks he printed the occurrence of the next underground moon with the usual comment, and sent me a marked copy!"

What is this Underground Moon all about? The moon has four quarters: new, first quarter, full, and last quarter, of about seven days each. The moon is said to change when it passes from one quarter to the next. The Old Farmer's Almanac records two twelve hour periods in each day, the first from midnight to mid-day. From midnight to one a.m. is called zero hour and there is a similar hour from noon to one p.m.

The local traditions vary extremely whether to take the zero hour as the true and only moon phase or to take all of them, and also as to the definition of foul weather. Shall it be high wind only or rain only or both, and shall the foul weather period be only at the time of the changing phase or for a week thereafter, or for two weeks, as appeared in some of the traditions? A check was made on all these alternative premises with the result over the five year period of the test that no storm or even moderately bad weather occurred precisely on any of the true underground moon days, that foul weather occurred during the seven days following the true moon for only 14 per cent of the time, and for a two week period, calling high wind and rain as foul weather with other occurrences, was but 17 per cent of the time. In following all four phases of moon change both day and night, the average for the five years was for a wind storm date to follow seventeen days after the moon date, or a combination storm or rain date to follow eight days after.

Leaving out much which was reported and of interest, the statement would up with this conclusion: "But one simple change is suggested for the tradition. Namely, to have it that the underground moon predicts good weather instead of bad weather."

TOWN CRIER JULY 30, 1954

Nantucket Historical Association

in celebrating its 60th Anniversary
is conducting a series of

INFORMAL LECTURES

this summer at the

FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE

Fair Street

The next lecture will be held

Tuesday, August 3rd at 3 P. M.

Speaker: Mr. Burnham N. Dell

Subject: Quakerism In Nantucket

A cordial invitation to attend the lectures, open to members and the public, is extended by the Council.

ADMISSION FREE

Historical Group To Hear Quakerism Talk

Quakerism in Nantucket will be the subject of a talk given by Burnham N. Dell when he speaks Tuesday before members and guests of the Nantucket Historical Association in the fourth of a series of eight lectures scheduled this season. The lectures are held at 3 p.m. at the Friends Meeting House.

Mr. Dell, an ordained minister, and a former professor and assistant dean at Princeton University, will discuss the rise, decline and influence of the Nantucket Quakers who are said to have first appeared on the Island about 1700.

The speaker, a student of history on the local, national and international scene, will show the important part played by the Quakers in the history of Nantucket.

In 1794, the Quaker religion included nearly half the Island's population. By 1800, there were two Quaker meetings largely attended and flourishing. Soon after the religious body began to decline until, as an organized unit, it had disappeared from the Island.

Residents and visitors are invited to attend the lectures. There is no admission charge.

Ancestors Subject Of Historical Talk

Dr. William E. Gardner, Nantucket historian, told members and guests of the Nantucket Historical Association Tuesday that it is possible to know your ancestors if you are willing to look beyond the available dates and records.

In his own writings, he said, he gives what he feels is authentic characterization by interpreting the existing data so that the dialogue in his books, and the actions of the persons involved, although imaginary to some extent, might well have been said or done at the time.

Dr. Gardner's talk, "Scribbling About Our Ancestors," was the third in a series of informal lectures sponsored by the Historical Association at the Friends' Meeting House.

In his most recent book, the Clock That Talks and What It Tells, the conversation between Walter Folger and Ralph Waldo Emerson, although unrecorded, was probably concerned with the issues the two men were most concerned with during that period, he said.

"The conversation," Dr. Gardner told his audience, "was based on certain facts. The ideas that Emerson expressed could be found in his diaries. The records could tell us what was going on in the minds of the men during that time."

A more personal illustration of fact interpretation was brought out in his description of the courtship of Joseph Starbuck and a young Gardner girl.

There was no reliable data, he said, but through account books kept by the Starbucks he discovered that at the age of 15 Joseph began buying fancy handkerchiefs. The purchase of a striped shirt was recorded on another date. The records and the fact that he was seeing the Gardner girl indicated to Dr. Gardner that a typical Island courtship was going on. Through his knowledge of the manners and customs of the time, he was able to imagine what might have taken place.

The Nantucket historian used the same method to describe the courtship of Anna Ray and Walter Folger. Both, he said, would have been required to appear before meetings of the Friends and declare their intentions.

Of great importance to the work of the writer, historian, or geneological student are the mass of records, ledgers, papers, letters and diaries that have been gathered and indexed by the Historical Association.

Dr. Gardner in his talk explained how they are used to track down historical incidents, births, deaths, marriages so that an accurate picture can be drawn of the period and the people involved.

He said that in this way, through the use of available records and the interpretation of historical facts we could get to know our ancestors. Many persons are satisfied with only the record. It is possible to know much more, he said.

Dr. Gardner also explained how the Historical Association responds to requests on information received through the mails, and from visitors to the Association's exhibits. He described the carefully indexed historical data, the four volumes of vital statistics, and the records of Friends' meetings.

The speaker was introduced by Henry C. Carlisle, great-grandson of Zenas Coffin and grandson of Henry Coffin.

Mrs. N. S. Adams Heads Historical Council

Mrs. Nancy S. Adams was elected chairman of Historical Association Council at the group's annual meeting held Friday at the Friends Meeting House. She succeeds Dr. William E. Gardner. The new chairman will continue as president of the Nantucket Historical Association.

Chairmen of the Association's buildings and exhibits include: Mrs. Adams, Friends Meeting House and Historical Museum; Mrs. Lewis S. Edgarton, Oldest House; Earl S. Ray, Old Mill; James A. Norcross, Old Jail; and W. Ripley Nelson, Whaling Museum.

Everett U. Crosby, who has served as chairman of the 1800 House and is responsible for its development, will be replaced at his request by Mrs. C. Clark Coffin.

Burnham N. Dell has been reappointed chairman of the Old North Cemetery. Chairman of the Old 'Sconset pump is John W. Grout.

Mr. Ray, Howard U. Chase and Mr. Nelson have been reappointed members of the Finance committee. Membership committee work will be carried on by Mrs. Adams. Advertising and publicity will be directed by Mr. Nelson and Mrs. Adams. Advertising and publicity will be directed by Mr. Nelson and Mrs. Adams. Mr. Nelson will also serve as editor of Historic Nantucket, the organization's quarterly. Associate editors are Mr. Dell and Miss Helen L. Winslow.

Please look over the list of oppo-

TOWN CRIER JULY 23, 1954

Nantucket Historical Association

in celebrating its 60th Anniversary
is conducting a series of

INFORMAL LECTURES

this summer at the

FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE

Fair Street

The next lecture will be held

Tuesday, July 27 at 3 P. M.

Speaker: Dr. William E. Gardner

Subject: Scribbling About Our Ancestors

A cordial invitation to attend the lectures, open to members and the public, is extended by the Council.

ADMISSION FREE

INQUIRER MIRROR JULY 17th

Nantucket Historical Association

extends a cordial invitation to members and the public
to attend the

60th Anniversary Celebration

and the

Annual Meeting

of the members of the Association
to be held at

BENNETT HALL, CENTRE STREET

TUESDAY, JULY 20th at 3 p.m.

ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN

the renowned poet, author, historian, teacher
and lecturer of Bowdoin College will speak on

"NANTUCKET and the REST of AMERICA"

ADMISSION FREE

INQUIRER MIRROR July 24th, 1954

Will Gardner Third Speaker In Historical Lecture Series.

Nantucketers and summer visitors will have an opportunity to enjoy a real treat on Tuesday afternoon, July 27, when Dr. William E. Gardner delivers the third of the series of Informal Lectures conducted by the Nantucket Historical Association this summer in celebrating its Sixtieth Anniversary.

"Dr. Will", as he is known to his multitude of friends, has chosen for his subject: "Scribbling About Our Ancestors". When asked what he meant he replied, "Well, come and see and hear". The indications are that some of the priceless old Island records, seldom on exhibition, will be removed for the occasion from their fire-proof storage vaults to be used as a part of Dr. Will's "Scribbling".

For the benefit of those who have not been privileged to know Dr. Gardner, he is a native born Nantucketer whose grandfather was a whaling captain and sea hunter, and whose great-grandfather was a privateer whose life was full of adventures of the sea. After an active life in the Episcopal ministry, which was responsible for his covering a large part of the United States, Dr. Gardner retired to his native Island but not to a life of inactivity. This gave him the opportunity to enter actively into the life of the community especially through the Nantucket Historical Association of which he has served as Vice-President and Chairman of the Council until the Annual Meeting held last week when he asked to be relieved of these responsibilities.

"Three Bricks and Three Brothers"; "The Coffin Saga" (stories of the Starbucks and the Coffins), and his book, just published, "The Clock That Talks" bringing to life the Folger family, are the results of his life-long research on the history of the Island and its families. "Scribbling About Our Ancestors" when done by such an authority and beloved character such as "Dr. Will" should make an afternoon not to be missed.

To make the affair complete, Henry C. Carlisle has consented to act as host and chairman. Great grandson of Zenas Coffin, one of the wealthiest and most successful men in the country in his time, and grandson of Henry Coffin, who with his brother, Charles Coffin, carried on their father's business as merchants, candle manufacturers, and owners of a large fleet of Nantucket's best known whale ships, Henry C. Carlisle still owns and lives in the red brick mansion at 75 Main Street built by his grandfather.

Members and the public are cordially invited to attend this lecture and to have the privilege of meeting and listening to two worthy representatives of Nantucket's oldest families. The lecture will be held at the Friends' Meeting House, Fair Street, Tuesday at 3 p.m.

Famed Poet, Tristram Coffin Descendant Says Island Unequaled In Architecture

Robert P. Tristram Coffin has spent a good part of his life explaining the ways of the poet to man. In his lectures at schools and universities here in the United States and abroad, he has intoned the same persistent note: that poetry need not present an insuperable barrier to understanding; that instead of being necessarily intellectual and cynical, it can and often is beautiful in its clarity and "as common as a loaf of bread."

In an exclusive interview this week with the **Town Crier** at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Burnham Dell, Mr. Coffin traced an Island ancestry which wound its origin in one of the early proprietors, Tristram Coffin who first settled in Newburg in 1642.

"He lived there for 18 or 20 years, before coming to Nantucket. His home was built in 1636 and I think it is one of the oldest wooden houses in North America. After he left it to his son, it became known as the Tristram the Younger House," Mr. Coffin said.

"The Coffins were always a seafaring family," he said. "They sailed with Drake and Raleigh during the great Elizabethan age. Their history goes back about 700 years. When they left Nantucket six generations ago, they stayed by the sea, along the coast of Maine.

"We still use a great many nautical terms. I used to say 'There she goes, all afluking,' you know, to describe excitability."

Mr. Coffin has neither the ivory-tower pallor or the dark reticence usually ascribed to the poet. He has the ruddy complexion of a Maine farmer and his conversation, although rich with imagery, is as simple as a hired man's. His voice is low and there is a rhythm to the words as if he were conscious of meter even while speaking.

"For constancy in architecture," he said, "for beauty and independence, there is no place in the world like Nantucket. There was nothing planned. It happened partly by accident and through the influence of sailing people who built the ships and had a sense of beauty and line and mass. The homes are very much like some of the houses on the coast of Maine. And when you go inland there you find they are not so good.

"The sailing people traveled. Places like London, Liverpool, Trieste. They saw the Georgian architecture in London and had an opportunity to do as well here.

"And this is important. They wanted everything to be shipshape, well arranged and useful. Every bit of space was needed because the houses were made for big families. The houses were meant for use. One proof of that is that the modern owners have had to make very few changes."

Mr. Coffin, recently Fulbright Professor of American Civilization and Literature at the University of Athens, said: "For years I have been trying to tell people that we have been scared away from poetry because of its intellectualism and cynicism.

"I have tried to show in my own poetry that this need not be so, not in a militant way and in a less spectacular fashion than Sandburg, presenting poetry the way people experience it every day. Not in the manner of Hopkins or Eliot, but the way they themselves live poetry.

"My experiences have been the same, sitting up watching over a sick son, trouble in the night. Everyday things, that are as common as a loaf of bread.

"I have tried to show that the poet is not a paradox, a hermit, or a dweller in an ivory tower, but a man in the middle of life.

"Dylan Thomas wrote poetry that was sometimes obscure, probably the influence of Eliot and other moderns. It should not have been written that way because Thomas was a Welshman and those people are direct and simple. He certainly could write prose. It was as beautiful as poetry.

"In Thomas there is the same obscurity that is found in John Donne's early poems and the message that all men are brothers—that faith, beliefs suffer with logic and experience. You see, every child is a natural mystic.

"Herbert, Crashaw and Vaughan said the same thing. In Traherne we find that everything good—trees, flowers, sunshine. grass—are lost with the dirty propriety of ownership. Logic, reason, and experience have corrupted the child's natural belief that the world belongs to all. Reason and logic are naturally against this."

"Now this feeling was not shared as fully with Blake who felt that we could keep some of the intuitive knowledge that a child has. Blake believed in free love, but not everyone is as good as Blake was. It could never work."

Mr. Coffin, who is Pierce Professor of English at Bowdoin College and an authority on modern poetry, said he believed in the institution of marriage and the protection of ecclesciastical laws because "most men are unable to love discreetly or long."

"If everyone was as good as Blake," he said, "There would be no need for laws."

Contrasting the mystical mode of apprehension between the poets Gerald Manley Hopkins and Francis Thompson, Mr. Coffin said that where Thompson, particularly in "The Hound of Heaven," wrote with clarity and beauty, Hopkins is confused and inarticulate.

"Mysticism does not have to be obscure," he said. "I know a poet here in the United States, a complete mystic, whose sonnets are always as clear as crystal."

He said that the oldest and most enduring of all religions, both primitive and civilized, believed that by using the best of sounds and the best experience of life gives something that men can live by; that it will give order to life that life never has.

"The poet shows how it is possible," he said. "Things don't end in life—nothing comes to an end.

"The world is full of Hamlets who never avenge their own fathers. The poet gets his death beautifully by bringing life to a point. He punishes the uncle, brother, wife—all whom God should have punished. The poet acts like the deity, because the deity refuses to do it.

"The kingdom of heaven is not far away as we sometimes imagine, but here in the yeast in a loaf of bread, a seed in the earth, in a little sparrow. It is not remote at all.

"Every child is an example of the kingdom of heaven because he believes in goodness and makes poisonous adults act with him. The kingdom of heaven is not an Oriental harem. It is a father holding his son by the hand."

INQUIRER & MIRROR JULY 30, 1959

Nantucket Historical Association

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is conducting a series of

INFORMAL LECTURES

this summer at the

FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE

Fair Street

The next lecture will be held

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3rd at 3 P.M.

Speaker: Mr. Burnham N. Dell

Subject: Quakerism in Nantucket

A cordial invitation to attend the lectures, open to members and the public, is extended by the Council.

ADMISSION FREE

Mrs. Adams Council Chairman, Succeeding Dr. Gardner.

The annual organization meeting of the Council of the Nantucket Historical Association was held Friday, July 23, at the Friends Meeting House. Mrs. Nancy S. Adams was elected Chairman of the Council succeeding Dr. William E. Gardner whose retirement was announced with regret at the annual meeting of the members. Mrs. Adams will continue as President to which office she was re-elected by the members.

Chairmen of the various buildings were re-appointed as follows: Friends Meeting House and Historical Museum, Mrs. Walton H. Adams; Oldest House, Mrs. Lewis S. Edgarton; Old Mill, Mr. Earl S. Ray; Old Jail, Mr. James A. Norcross; Whaling Museum, Mr. W. Ripley Nelson. With respect to 1800 House, Mr. Everett U. Crosby, who has served as chairman since the acquisition and is responsible for its successful development, asked to be relieved and upon his recommendation Mrs. C. Clark Coffin was appointed chairman.

Mr. Burnham N. Dell was re-appointed chairman for the Old North Cemetery and Mr. John W. Grout for the Old 'Sconset Pump, for which properties the Association was designated some years ago by vote of Town Meeting as the agency to keep them in order under the supervision of the Board of Selectmen.

Messrs. Earl S. Ray, Howard U. Chase, and W. Ripley Nelson were re-appointed to serve as the Finance Committee. The President, Mrs. Nancy S. Adams, was designated to carry on the work of the Membership Committee.

Advertising and publicity will be handled as at present by Mrs. Nancy S. Adams and W. Ripley Nelson. The latter was reappointed also Editor of "Historic Nantucket". Miss Helen L. Winslow and Mr. Burnham N. Dell will continue to serve as Associate Editors.

Ancestral "Scribbling" Exciting, "Will" Gardner Says.

"Scribbling about our ancestors can be rewarding and as exciting as any mystery story," said Dr. William E. Gardner, featured speaker at the most recent afternoon lecture held in the Old Friends' Meeting House under the sponsorship of the Nantucket Historical Association. Descendant of proprietor John Gardner and author of three portrait biographies from the Coffin, Folger, and Starbuck families of Nantucket—"Coffin Saga", "The Clock That Talks", and "Three Bricks and Three Brothers"—Dr. "Will" can speak with some authority on this subject.

Since having written about these early Nantucketers, he has received innumerable letters and many visits from descendants, captivated by "ancestor worship" and anxious to unravel the mysteries of their genealogy. Dr. Gardner recalled with amusement a copy of "Coffin Saga" which he has treasured since its return with a request for refund and the complaint that the reader had expected a "whodunit".

A more satisfactory experience was an unexpected visit from California descendants of Joseph Starbuck who developed a desire to explore the setting for "Three Bricks and Three Brothers". Dr. Gardner said he recognized the visitors immediately as Starbucks from their characteristically long, pointed faces, and clear blue eyes.

Dr. Gardner listed in some detail the material which the Nantucket Historical Association makes available at its Fair Street Museum to persons interested in finding out about their ancestors. He exhibited a book of early Nantucket deeds, some written in the Indian language. The ledger of schoolmaster Benjamin Coffin, indexed by Dr. Gardner, testifies to the literacy of island sons. Valuable information can be found in the Barney papers, the Folger genealogies, the vital statistics of births, marriages, and deaths, Starbuck's "History of Nantucket" which contains an appendix of genealogical data, diaries, and letters. Records of the men's and women's meetings of the Society of Friends contain the appearances of young men and women to speak of their plans to marry, the reports of committees to investigate the "clearness" of these intentions, and the official marriage certificates with the signatures of bride, groom, and witnesses. A valuable diary in the collection is that of Keziah Coffin Fanning, now appearing in serial form in "Historic Nantucket", quarterly publication of the Association. The notations are terse, nonetheless they provide important genealogical clues about Nantucket in Revolutionary times. "Census" books were also kept on the island for convenience in conversation about family relationships. The Association's collection contains nearly a hundred books. In doing research on Joseph Starbuck, Dr. Gardner said that he used these books to learn the members of the whaling merchant's household, including the housekeeper and hired man, by a cross reference of name and date. These items are all important tools of genealogical research, said Dr. Gardner.

One of the fascinations of studying one's antecedents, Dr. Gardner finds, is examining them in the light of posterity and tracing inherited characteristics in successive generations. This, he believes, to be a mystery begun by God and continued by man. What influence the findings of scientific research on the propagation of lesser forms of plant and animal life will someday have at the human level, he does not predict, but believes this to be a question for consideration.

But, he continued, having read the record, "have you met your ancestors?" Dr. Gardner emphasized the personal basis of genealogy which is so commonly ignored by statistics and welcomed the trend in historical biography which such writers as Catherine Drinker Bowen and Esther Forbes have established by weaving a plausible human story around authentic data. He quoted Stephen Leacock—"facts are very uncomfortable companions . . . facts alone are in disrepute". He then explained how he had put his ideas into practice through his own writings. A part of his frame of reference for portraying the courtship of Joseph Starbuck invested in fancy handkerchiefs, a striped shirt, a new watch, and socks with "clocks". Believing strongly in the "illuminated biography", Dr. Gardner developed an imaginary but plausible conversation in "The Clock That Talks" between ex-Congressman Walter Folger and the Rev. Ralph Waldo Emerson from a knowledge of the times in which they lived and thoughts expressed by Emerson in his journals and letters.

In conclusion Dr. Gardner advised persons interested in their ancestors to exercise care in gathering names, dates, and interesting facts, and, above all, to have a good time. He urged, "Don't meet the records only; meet your ancestors!"

Moderator for the afternoon was Henry C. Carlisle who introduced the speaker, touching upon their friendship and lengthy correspondence in past years concerning his Coffin ancestry. Dr. Gardner termed him a loyal "ancestor worshiper" who maintains a "shrine" of family treasures his home at 75 Main Street. A brief question period followed the talk.

NANTUCKET HOLIDAY JUNE to Sept

NANTUCKET HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The life of the early settlers and the days of whaling prosperity have been preserved through these priceless exhibits.

WHALING MUSEUM: It contains world-renowned and unrivaled collections, showing the romance of the sea and the adventures of whaling. (Near the Steamboat Wharf.) Open daily 10 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

FAIR STREET MUSEUM AND QUAKER MEETING HOUSE: These hold a vast assembly of the possessions of bygone generations of Nantucket families. (On Fair Street near the Pacific Bank.) Open week days 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Sundays 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.

OLDEST HOUSE: Built in 1686. An early settler's type of building. (A short walk to the north, near the Hospital.) Open daily 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

WIND MILL: Erected 1746. The Island's outstanding landmark. (Follow Pleasant Street south from Main Street.) Open week days only 10:00 A.M. to 5 P.M.

OLD GAOL: Built of logs reinforced by large wrought iron rods. A notable, primitive prison. (On Vestal Street near Upper Main Street.) Open week days only 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

1800 HOUSE: Built 150 years ago. Long occupied by the High Sheriff. Both house and contents completely representative of the early period of whaling prosperity and growing affluence. (Off Pleasant Street.) Open week days only 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

Admission 50 cents to each exhibit except Mill and Goal where visitors are asked to make a donation toward the upkeep of the old buildings

"THIS WEEK IN NANTUCKET"

NANTUCKET HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The life of the early settlers and the days of whaling prosperity have been preserved through these priceless exhibits.

WHALING MUSEUM: It contains world-renowned and unrivaled collections, showing the romance of the sea and the adventures of whaling. (Near the Steamboat Wharf.) Open daily 10 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

FAIR STREET MUSEUM AND QUAKER MEETING HOUSE: These hold a vast assembly of the possessions of bygone generations of Nantucket families. (On Fair Street near the Pacific Bank.) Open week days 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Sundays 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.

OLDEST HOUSE: Built in 1686. An early settler's type of building. (A short walk to the north, near the Hospital.) Open daily 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

WIND MILL: Erected 1746. The Island's outstanding landmark. (Follow Pleasant Street south from Main Street.) Open week days only 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

OLD GAOL: Built of logs reinforced by large wrought iron rods. A notable, primitive prison. (On Vestal Street near Upper Main Street.) Open week days only 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

1800 HOUSE: Built 150 years ago. Long occupied by the High Sheriff. Both house and contents completely representative of the early period of whaling prosperity and growing affluence. (Off Pleasant Street.) Open week days only 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

Admission 50 cents to each exhibit except Mill and Gaol where visitors are asked to make a donation toward the upkeep of the old buildings

NANTUCKET HOLIDAY AUG-9

A talk by Edouard Stackpole will be the fifth in a series of eight lectures this Summer sponsored by the Nantucket Historical Association. Mr. Stackpole, author of a history of whaling entitled The Sea Hunters, will speak on Old Nantucket. He is presently curator of the Mystic Museum in Mystic, Conn.

NANTUCKET HOLIDAY AUG 16

At the Friends Meeting House this week, the Nantucket Historical Association will present the sixth in its series of eight lectures when Rev. Clinton T. Macy speaks on Tristram Coffin's Dream of Empire. Admission is free at these interesting lectures and every visitor is invited by the Association to come and hear something of Nantucket's history. The lecture this week will be held at 3 p.m. Tuesday.

BARK STAGES PROGRAM

NANTUCKET HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The life of the early settlers and the days of whaling prosperity have been preserved through these priceless exhibits.

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Fifty cents admission to each, except no charge for Mill or Gaol, but every visitor is asked to make a donation toward the upkeep of these old buildings.

NANTUCKET TOWN CRIER FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1954

Nantucket Historical Association

in celebrating its 60th Anniversary
is conducting a series of

INFORMAL LECTURES

this summer at the

FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE
Fair Street

The next lecture will be held

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10th at 3 P.M.

Speaker: Mr. Edouard A. Stackpole

Subject: Old Nantucket

A cordial invitation to attend the lectures, open to members and the public, is extended by the Council.

ADMISSION FREE

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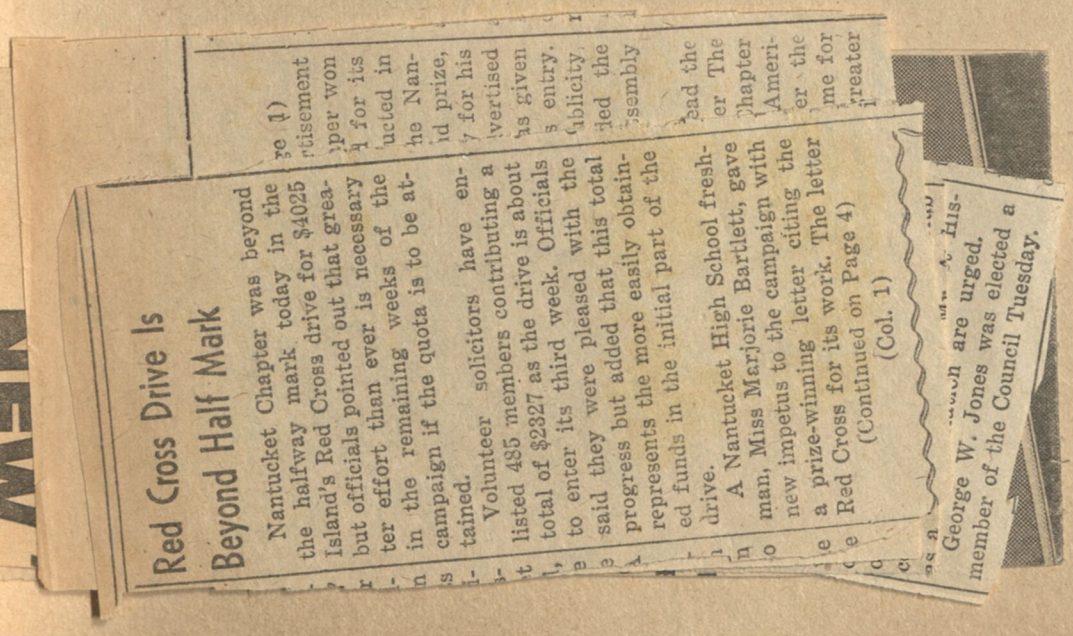

NEW

Red Cross Drive Is
Beyond Half Mark

Nantucket Chapter was beyond the halfway mark today in the Island's Red Cross drive for $4025 but officials pointed out that greater effort than ever is necessary in the remaining weeks of the campaign if the quota is to be attained.

Volunteer solicitors have enlisted 485 members contributing a total of $2327 as the drive is about to enter its third week. Officials said they were pleased with the progress but added that this total represents the more easily obtained funds in the initial part of the drive.

A Nantucket High School freshman, Miss Marjorie Bartlett, gave new impetus to the campaign with a prize-winning letter citing the Red Cross for its work. The letter

(Continued on Page 4)

(Col. 1)

George W. Jones was elected a member of the Council Tuesday.

Eye Key Ys Out

Pytyable Plyght of a Wryter Depryved of Vytal Letter

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Me have a great problem, me has. The eye key on my typewryter ys broken.

Thys may seem no great tragedy to you, but to me yt ys utter desolashun.

A good housewyfe can get her laundry done even though her washboard breaks yn half. A bank robber, by usyng a gruff manner, may go on and hold up a bank even though he dyscover, at the last moment, he has left hys pystol at home yn a fyt of absent-myndedness. A tenor, strycken wyth laryngytys at the top note of hys song, can at least fynysh yt by hummyng tenderly. Eye myself would just as soon he dyd, as eye can understand an opera that ys hummed better than one that ys sung.

Pytyable Plyght

But a columnyst wyth a broken eye key on hys typewryter ys yn a far more pytyable plyght than a lyttle sparrow with arthrytys yn both wyngs. The eye key ys more yndyspensable to hym than hys own mynd. He becomes lyke a plate of ham and eggs on whych there ys no ham. He ys tongue-tyed.

Me yntended today to wryte an artycle on the vyrtue of never losyng one's temper. Eye was goyng to prayse the man who meets all trouble wyth a smyle . . . smyle . . .smyle. But now my heart ys no longer yn thys subject. Any man who can smyle when the eye key on hys typewryter ys broken would break out laughyng at hys own funeral, and thus scandalyze the mynyster.

No, now eye wysh eye was a Spanyard lyke a frend of myne once met yn Spane. The Spanysh are sayd by all travelers to be the most artful oath utterers yn the *cyvylyzed world. They begyn young and study hard all theyr lyfe long.*

Thys partycular Spanyard was myddle-aged and at the peak of hys cursyng power. He was a chauffeur and he was dryvyng my frend across Spane when he had a flat tyre.

The Spanyard was very vexed. Flat tyres annoy Spanyards more than they do Amerycans, because you get more flat tyres yn Spane because the roads are bad. Thys Spanyard got out hys tools to fyx the culpryt tyre. But before repayryng yt, he spoke to yt as yf yt were a human beyng, as follows:

"O, tyre—."

Flat Tyres Denounced

Then for fyfteen full mynutes he delyvered an eloquent hystory on the flat tyre yn Spane. He denounced them all. Then he got down to the evyl nature of the partycular flat tyre before hym. He questyoned yts ancestry and projected doubts about the charter of yts offspryng. He called yt by all the bad names ever known, and spontaneously ynvented new and more terryble oaths upon the spot.

"Eye was struck dumb by the pure poetycal magnyfycence of thys symple man's rage at an ynanymate object that had done hym wrong," my frend recalled. "When the Spanyard had fynally fynyshed, he bent down and fyxed the tyre, and we drove on, both refreshed."

Eye wysh eye was that symple Spanyard.

"O eye key on my typewryter—" me would say, and then go on from there. But me am helpless. Even yf me knew Spanysh—whych me don't—me could not tell thys typewryter what me really thynk of yt untyl thys blasted eye key ys repayred.

A colymnyst wyth a broken eye key ys a lonely man with lyttle left to say, so me wyll conclude wyth thys thought:

"Sylence ys golden."

Red Cross Drive Is Beyond Half Mark

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(Continued on Page 4)

(Col. 1)

Red Cross-

(Continued from Page 1)

which appears in an advertisement on Page 3 of this newspaper won a $25 U. S. Savings bond for its author in a contest conducted in the English classes of the Nantucket High School. Second prize, $5, went to Roy L. Murley for his letter which will be advertised next week. Ray Senecal was given honorable mention for his entry. Chapter Chairman of Publicity, W. Ripley Nelson, awarded the prizes at a High School assembly today.

In urging Islanders to head the Red Cross slogan, "Answer The Call—Join and Serve," Chapter officials said the needs of American armed forces all over the world and of civilians at home for Red Cross services are greater than ever.

...years.

More recently, its interest has been sharpened in the controversy over the claim of the State that it has jurisdiction over Island ponds which Island residents dispute.

Law Enforcement Director Howard Willard of the State Division of Fisheries and Game precipitated the dispute when he announced that the State will for the first time in the history of the Island prosecute anyone fishing an Island pond without a license. In what amounts to a test cases of pond ownership, two Island youths will serve as the first defendants on that charge in District Court May 5. Mr. Anderson said the Club offered to help in the defense of the youths on the grounds that both were minors and that they would provide the test case in the dispute. Judge George M. Poland offered his services as defense counsel for the youths to the Club as a "public service." Mr. A...

Museum To Be Protected By Sprinkler System

The valuable collection housed in the Whaling Museum will be protected against fire by the installation of an automatic sprinkler system which was approved by a meeting of the Council of the Nantucket Historical Association Tuesday.

The installation will meet regulations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and New England Board of Fire Underwriters and will be made by the Rockwood Sprinkler Company of Worcester.

Funds personally solicited by the Association's Council chairman and the Finance Committee will help pay for the installation but an additional $2600 to cover the cost is still needed. Additional contributions to the Nantucket Historical Association are urged.

George W. Jones was elected a member of the Council Tuesday.

Over 26 Years"

961

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powerful of all trans

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Specificatio

Fully Automatic . . .

NEW '54 DODGE V-8 WITH POWERFLIT

AAA RECORDS FOR SPEED AND ACCEL

STAMINA AND ENDURANCE AT TO

On the Bonneville Salt Flats, the new accomplished what no other car with auto

In 6576 miles of continuous night-and- nearly 100 miles an hour, the '54 Dodge wi existing record for cars in its class and di

No other automatic transmission in an price, has ever traveled so far so fast b American Automobile Association!

Here is final, convincing proof that Powe and performance unmatched by any othe

Come take a PowerFlite drive in a new '5 smoothest, most powerful of all automati press, no gears to shift! And try new Do too. It's the latest, greatest development

PowerFlite and Power Steering are optional equip brings lasting rewards in driv

NEW

reacher. Thurs., March 18, 10 a. m., Holy Communion. Fri., March 19, 7:30 p. m., choir rehearsal.

Unitarian. Mon., March 15, 2 p. m., Sewing Society meets at the home of Mrs. Lester Ayers, Union St. Wed., March 17, 7:30 p. m., Union Lenten service at the Methodist Church, the Rev. Bradford Johnson, preacher.

First Baptist, the Rev. George L. Michelson, minister. Sun., March 14, 10:45 a. m., morning worship and sermon, "Satisfied"?; 12 noon, church school; 7:30 p. m., evening service and sermon, "The Sigh of Jesus." Wed., March 17, 7:30 p. m., Union Lenten service at Methodist Church, the Rev. Bradford Johnson, preacher.

Centre Street Methodist, the Rev. Ottavio Schiavoni, minister. Sun., March 14, 9:30 a. m., church school; 10:45 a. m., morning worship and sermon, "Three Great Claims of Jesus"; 7 p. m. Bible study. Wed., March 17, 1:30 p. m., Sewing Guild; 7:30 p. m., Union Lenten service, the Rev. Bradford Johnson, preacher. Thurs., March 18, 7:30 p. m., commission on education meets at parsonage. Fri.

High Tide in Harbor

	A.M.	P.M.
Saturday	6:44	7:31
Sunday	7:51	8:37
Monday	8:55	9:34
Tuesday	9:51	10:22
Wednesday	10:39	11:03
Thursday	11:20	11:40
Friday	11:59	12:16

Low Tide in Harbor

Saturday		1:16
Sunday	1:32	2:20
Monday	2:36	3:20
Tuesday	3:35	4:09
Wednesday	4:25	4:52
Thursday	5:10	5:31
Friday	5:50	6:08

Madaket high or low tides are one hour earlier and Polpis tides one hour later than in harbor.

Historical League Invited To Island

An invitation to the Bay State Historical League to hold its annual meeting here in June was extended by Mrs. Walton H. Adams, president of the Nantucket Historical Association, when she attended the League's spring meeting in Concord Saturday. The invitation is under consideration.

Mrs. Adams attended the annual meeting of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society in New Bedford two days before.

The membership committee announced that membership of the Nantucket Historical Association now stands at 835. Expressing the hope that its goal of 1000 members would be reached by June 1, it invites all persons who are interested in the work of the Society and old Nantucket to join.

of the lockup; and Lincoln Lewis, 'Sconset patrolman for the Summer; James K. Glidden, secretary Board of Public Welfare.

Selectmen referred applications for reappointment as special police from Eldred H. Gardner and Jesse H. Eldridge to Police Chief Wendell Howes for his recommendation before acting on the requets.

Applicants for town appointments, other than those named, included, Robert S. Grant, for sealer of weights and measures; Thomas R. Warren, for inspector of animals; Albert C. Johnsen Sr., for town garbage collector; Mabel Grangrade, for caretaker of the women's town comfort station; Elwyn Francis Jr., for keeper of the lockup; Ernest S. Whelden and Paul F. Klingelfuss for Finance Committee; and Peter V. Gomes, harbor master and garbage collector.

Selectmen named the following to serve as members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post police

NANTUCKET TOWN CRIER FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1954

Influence Of Quakerism On Nantucket Discussed

Burnham N. Dell, former professor and dean at Princeton University told members and guests of the Nantucket Historical Society of the influence once exerted by Island Quakers, in the fourth of a series of eight lectures sponsored by the Association Tuesdays at 3 p. m. in the Friends Meeting House.

Mr. Dell, an ordained minister and student of history, emphasized the missionary zeal evidenced during the early Quaker growth on Nantucket. In his talk he touched on the Quaker stand against slavery mentioning the anti-slavery pamphlet written by Elihu Coleman in 1733; the early Quaker schools, and the pacifist attitude which today makes possible the refusal to bear arms by conscientious objectors, he said.

The speaker also presented some of the reasons for the decline of Quakerism. Prominent among the causes, he said, was the attraction of other religious bodies particularly the Methodists, Congregationalists, and the Unitarians who appealed to those who missed the emotional warmth and fervor of evangelical methodism, and the cultural appeal of a trained ministry.

New currents of thought were sweeping over the Island and there was an expansion of the reach of the human mind, the speaker said.

Quakerism, Mr. Dell told his audiance, was a product of the Protestant reformation and the extreme view towards liberty of the human conscience. Along with other religions, it was a reaction against orthodox theology: symbols, sacraments and church government, he said.

Early Quaker visits to Nantucket, he said, were made by Jane Stokes in 1664; Thomas Turner in 1698; Thomas Story in 1700; and John Richardson in 1702. By 1684, there was no longer martyrdom in store for the Massachusetts Quaker but the persecution continued.

On the Island, Mr. Dell said, the Quakers were free from rivalry and persecution. They flourished and left their mark in creating an honest, sober and financially responsible society.

The decline he described as sudden and catastophic. In 50 years, he said, a period from 1795 to 1845, the Quaker society fell from 1700 to 300. This decline came about during an increase in population and growing material prosperity.

Internal dissensions resulting from the literature of the day as expressed by Irving, Cooper, Bryant, Hawthorne, Thoreau and Emerson added to the quick dissolution of the Quaker Society, the speaker declared.

He said the Hicksite struggle in 1830 divided the Quaker society in Philadelphia and New York, but in New England affected only the Nantucket Quakers. Mr. Dell said the struggle arose out of a doctrinal division caused by Elias Hicks who threw doubt on the inspiration of the Bible.

Survial of the Quaker ideal, he said, rested with two women, Narcissa B. Coffin, who once went on a successful missionary tour through the Scandinavian peninsula, and Lucretia Coffin Mott, voluble speaker for women's rights and on the evils of slavery.

THE INQUIRER AND MIRROR

Prosperity Enemy of Religion, Says Burnham N. Dell.

One of the great enemies of religion is economic prosperity, Burnham N. Dell, retired minister and former dean at Princeton University, told his audience in a lecture about Nantucket Quakerism at the Friends Meeting House, Tuesday afternoon. The Society of Friends, organized on the island as early as 1708, was unable to survive the social changes brought about by the flourishing whaling industry of the nineteenth century.

On Nantucket, Mr. Dell said, Quakerism suffered few of the problems of becoming accepted on Nantucket which had been a hindrance under the "Wilderness Zion" established by the Puritans on Massachusetts Bay. During the period of greatest Puritan intolerance the island was under the jurisdiction of New York. Thomas Chalkley, Thomas Story, and John Richardson, Quaker leaders visiting here between 1664 and 1702, found no organized church to offer competition. With the conversion of Mary Coffin Starbuck the establishment of the sect was assured.

The essence of the Quaker faith was the belief that each individual was endowed with an "Inner Light" which identified him with his God and which guided him in interpreting the Scriptures, said Mr. Dell. This brought about a reaction against the formal church government, symbols, and sacraments of orthodox theology. The Society of Friends stressed honesty, sobriety, financial responsibility, opposition to slavery, a zeal for peace and opposition to war, violence, and disorder, interest in education, and charity toward the unfortunate.

Mr. Dell traced the increasing vitality of the sect on Nantucket from its first meeting at "Parliament House", home of the "Great Mary". Other buildings which once served as meeting houses are the Dreamland Theatre, moved to its present site from Main Street, the dining room of the Roberts House, and the Friends Meeting House on Fair street which is being preserved by the Nantucket Historical Association.

Mr. Dell told his audience that the decline of Quakerism here was sudden and catastrophic. In the period of increasing population and growing material prosperity during the first half of the nineteenth century, the society fell from 1700 to 300 members. Among the causes were prosperity inconsistent with the simplicity of the sect, immigration attraction of other religious bodies, enforcement of discipline, new currents of thought in philosphy, science, theology, art, literature, and music, and the internal dissention over doctrine which split the Nantucket meeting into Hicksites and Gurneyites. In 1894 when the Fair Street building was purchased by the Association, the meeting numbered only twenty-three.

Since then, Mr. Dell said, the Quaker idea has survived in anti-slavery doctrine, woman's rights, and humanitarianism. Today Quakerism on Nantucket continues only in the summer meetings held by the Society at Fair Street.

Moderator was George W. Jones, Secretary of the Association, who introduced the speaker and presided over a brief discussion period following the lecture.

TOWN CRIER AUGUST 13 1959

E. A. Stackpole Addresses Association

Nantucket was described as a one-time "kingdom in the sea" by Edouard A. Stackpole, author, historian and present curator of the Mystic Museum in Mystic, Conn., when he spoke before members and guests of the Historical Association this week at the Friends Meeting House.

The talk was the fifth in a series of eight lectures planned this season by the Association.

"We were told by our teachers," Mr. Stackpole said, "that we were the inheritors of Nantucket. We lived with history; wherever we walked, we could reach out and touch it."

The former president of the Historical Association said that the inhabitants 100 years ago lived in a very happy time. He declared that it was one of the brightest pages in American history.

"I wish," he said, "that I could have lived then."

The speaker also traced the early origins of the Island beginning with Thomas Macy and Tristram Coffin who came here, he said, "with their eyes wide open."

"The early inhabitants were looking for freedom. Their decision to come to Nantucket took courage and determination," he said.

According to Mr. Stackpole one of the misconceptions still remaining concerning that period is that the Indians taught the white man the skills of whaling.

He said that originally, the white settlers had intended to live on the Island by tilling the soil and raising sheep.

"But they discovered that the sea had a richer harvest," he said. Whaling was a known industry since it was being carried on in England, but the Indians did teach them how to chase the whales in shallow water."

In describing the growth of Nantucket, Mr. Stackpole said that the Island's second period came at a time when the inhabitants of Sherburne began looking for a harbor big enough to provide for its growing fleet. When the Nantucket site was decided upon, the residents began moving their houses from the old Sherburne area.

The whaling industry, he said, continued to gain. Nantucket merchants were selling oil to Boston and New York and finally London. At one time the Island was exporting the largest quantities of whale oil anywhere in the world.

Three factors, the Quaker religious rule, Nantucket's geographical position and the whaling industry were listed by the historian as the reasons for his terming the Island a "kingdom in the sea."

The speaker also traced new paths struck by Nantucketers when, after the difficulties that arose during the Revolutionary War, some of the settlers left for Nova Scotia, the Hudson, and even to Dunkirk where William Roach established a whaling port which opened the European continent to American whalers.

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FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE
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Tuesday, August 17th at 3 P. M.

Speaker: Rev. Clinton T. Macy

Subject: Tristram Coffin's Dream of Empire

A cordial invitation to attend the lectures, open to members and the public, is extended by the Council.

ADMISSION FREE

Island Settler To Be Subject Of Address

"Tristram Coffin's Dream of Empire" will be the subject of a talk by the Rev. Clinton T. Macy when he speaks before an audience at the sixth in a series of eight lectures sponsored by the Nantucket Historical Association at 3 p.m. Tuesday in the Friends Meeting House.

Nantucket-born, the speaker is the son of Huram W. Macy and Maud Thomas, who themselves were members of old Island families. Mr. Macy is a direct descendant of Thomas Macy, who in 1659, along with Edward Starbuck and Isaac Coleman, were the first white inhabitants of Nantucket.

It was while serving as librarian at the Whaling Museum that Mr. Macy began to collect the material he uses today in lectures and articles.

Enquirer & Mirror August 13th 1954

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ADMISSION FREE

Edouard Stackpole Spoke To Full House.

Edouard A. Stackpole, author, curator of the Marine Museum at Old Mystic Seaport, Conn., and a former president of the Nantucket Historical Association, lectured on the subject "Rambling through Old Nantucket" at the Friends Meeting House on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Stackpole told his audience of his hopes that still greater efforts will be made to preserve and restore the evidences of Nantucket's rich history.

Reminiscing about his boyhood, Mr. Stackpole said that living on the island was "living with history." An appreciation of tradition was inbred in Nantucket youth. It was encouraged in the schools by teachers whose generation overlapped that of the "whaling masters," men who created for Nantucket a kingdom in the sea.

The three most influential factors in Nantucket history are its geographical location, the teachings of the Society of Friends, and the whaling industry, said Mr. Stackpole. Geographical location attracted the first settlers, seeking religious and political freedom from the Puritan oligarchy of Massachusetts Bay in 1659, and soon provided a livelihood which carried Nantucketers around the world. In time of war isolation brought hardships which resulted in migrations to Nova Scotia and then Milford-Haven, Wales, to Hudson, New York, and to Dunkirk, France. Quakerism was strongest here during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, but its influence decreased in the face of the increased prosperity brought by whaling. The history of the whaling industry became the history of the island.

Whaling on Nantucket was carried on from shore until 1712 when Christopher Hussey killed a sperm whale and found its oil to be superior quality. The improved light obtainable from a spermaceti candle was hailed with an enthusiasm equalling that for electricity in a later age. Pursuit of the sperm whale carried Nantucketers to all parts of the globe. Nantucket was the first American port to send a ship "round the Horn"— the ship *Beaver*, Capt. Paul Worth. First American whaler around the Cape of Good Hope was commanded by Capt. Uriah Swain of Nantucket. Many of the records of whaling are still to be seen in the logbooks which have been preserved. Through the efforts of pioneering merchants such as William Rotch, Nantucket grew to have international significance in the whaling industry.

The influence of whaling can be seen today in local architecture, said Mr. Stackpole. "Walks" built on roofs served as observation platforms for identifying incoming vessels and for studying weather conditions. Many homes still exhibit details of ship construction. The evolution from the one-and-a-half lean-to style to the full two-story house and structures influenced by the Greek revival period mirror an ascending wealth. The harmony of attractive gardens and neat sidewalks with architectural simplicity merits the expression "95% perfect." Mr. Stackpole stressed the importance of continuing this pattern in future building. He also spoke of his hope that Nantucket will some day be able to restore along a portion of its waterfront those industries which served as accessories to whaling—the cooper shop, the candle factory, and the rope walk.

Moderator for the afternoon was Howard U. Chase, a vice-president of the Association.

Aug 23-rd

Edouard Stackpole, Island historian and curator of the Mystic Museum in Mystic, Conn. said recently that the time when Nantucket was a great whaling port and its sailing vessels were circling the globe proved one of the brightest periods in American history. In a very few years, the Island rose to a position of wealth and influence, maintained it for a time, and then with even greater suddenness, fell into obscurity.

Nearly forgotten, in the pages of U. S. history, is the contribution made by Nantucket's whalers. For drama and excitement, there is little to rival those years of prestige and affluence. Historically, it might be compared with the ante-bellum South, especially where both have been romanticized, sometimes undeservedly, very often out of proportion, but like so many periods that have only a brief ebullience, the remembrances are touched with nostalgia and poignant illusion.

Those interested in the historical background of Nantucket will find a wealth of interesting material. Over the years, the Historical Association has worked hard to salvage and restore the Island's historic homes and landmarks. Along with the architectural leaning of the town towards the early period of the 19th century, the exhibits of the Association contribute to this awareness of a valuable heritage.

However, short the life of this unique civilization, much of it is still evident to the visitor today. In the exhibits of the Historical Association, he can see the Island as it was years ago. In the Whaling Museum there are varied collections of sailing equipment: harpoons, boats, try works and portraits of the hard, crusty old whaling captains who perhaps knew the most adventurous sea existence ever recorded.

The Fair Street Museum and Quaker Meeting House which each year attract hundreds of visitors show a vast assembly of the possessions of past generations of Nantucketers. The Oldest House, built in 1686, is an early settler's type of building. The landmark most easily ascribed to Nantucket, the old Windmill, is still one of the most popular photographic subjects on the Island. An early primitive prison is another of the exhibits. The 1800 House is entirely representative of the architecture of 150 years ago when the whaling fleets were bringing great wealth to merchants and ship owners.

A Dream of Empire Described At Historical Lecture.

INQUIRER & MIRROR AUG 21ST, 1954

The "Nantucket Insurrection", a class war in miniature, brought ruin to Tristram Coffin's dream of empire, Rev. Clinton T. Macy of Salem, Mass., a former councillor of the Nantucket Historical Association, told his audience at the Friends Meeting House on Tuesday afternoon.

Reverend Macy, who can claim descent from Tristram Coffin through sixteen lines, traced the development of Coffin's dream in the problems of the times. A member of the landed gentry and a staunch supporter of the Anglican Church and of the Crown, he sought refuge in Massachusetts when Cromwell and the Puritan Parliament gained control of the British government. Despite substantial land holdings at Haverhill, obtained after his arrival at Salisbury in 1642, Tristram Coffin lacked the power to vote in town affairs because he failed to become a member of the Congregational Church. Suffrage in the Puritan theocracy was based upon church membership. He then moved to Newbury and, after his wife, Dionis, had tangled with the courts over the quality of the beer she made to serve at their inn, returned to Salisbury where Puritan domination continued to gall him. By 1659 Coffin had made friends with a number of men who shared his dissatisfaction.

Nantucket appeared to be the ideal spot for Tristram Coffin to realize his ambitions, said Reverend Macy. The island was then owned by the Dutch and offered a geographical location isolated from Puritan interference. Arriving in 1660, Tristram spent the next few years acquiring title to lands which eventually gave the Coffin clan major control of the little harbor, now Capaum Pond, as well as other valuable pieces of property, including the island of Tuckernuck.

Reverend Macy told of Tristram's struggle to consolidate his position by obtaining political control. Coffin and his nine associates had granted to ten additional men full shares in the island, and had attracted fourteen tradesmen by offering half shares. Through the efforts of Tristram Coffin, the town of Sherburne was created, and he was appointed its first magistrate. Suffrage in town affairs was limited to property owners. Each half-share man was entitled to a single vote, while full-share holders had two. This undemocratic arrangement was unchallenged until the arrival of John Gardner, cod fisherman, in 1672. The confusion which resulted from the revolt of the half-share men, known as the Nantucket Insurrection, was increased by the see-sawing struggle of the Dutch to retain control of their holdings. When the smoke finally cleared away, the English government at New York reversed all appointments and decisions imposed by the Coffin faction and ordered Tristram to make public apology for his actions. John Gardner became chief magistrate, and Tristram Coffin, his relatives and friends, continued to register a dissenting vote on most questions.

At the height of his power Tristram Coffin and his family owned the most desirable property on Nantucket. Son Peter's monopoly on trade with the mainland was the key to the island's economy. The political power necessary to safeguard his feudal rights was within Tristram's grasp. That he was unable to realize his ambitions was due mainly to existing currents of thought regarding democracy, equality, and the rights of man, said Reverend Macy.

The real monument to Tristram Coffin's dream of empire rests in his descendants, most numerous and leaders in every profession, said Reverend Macy. For the harbor is now a pond; the town has moved east, and only a small granite marker records the site of Tristram's homestead.

Dr. William E. Gardner introduced Reverend Macy, a fellow-clergyman and a cousin through the Coffin and Macy lines.

TOWN CRIER

Miss Helen Winslow To Speak On Whalemen

The Folk Art of the American Whaleman will be the subject of a talk by Miss Helen Winslow at the seventh in a series of eight lectures sponsored this year by the Nantucket Historical Association. The lecture will be given at 3 p.m. Tuesday at the Friends Meeting House.

Miss Winslow is a Nantucketer who has done considerable research on the art of scrimshaw. She is a graduate of State Teachers College in Bridgewater and has done graduate work in American History at the University of Wisconsin.

For the past two years she has taught history at Menomonee Falls, Wis. and during the Summer served as librarian at the Whaling Museum.

Examples of scrimshaw, loaned by the Historical Association, will be shown after the talk.

Scrimshaw, a Whaleman's Art, Features Historical Lecture.

The art of "Scrimshaw" has been considered the only important indigenous folk art, except that of the Indians, which has ever developed in America. At the same time it has become one of the mysteries in the history of handicrafts. These are the words of Miss Helen L. Winslow, a native born Nantucketer, who through painstaking research has become very much of an authority on the subject as evidenced by an article written by her and published recently.

The Nantucket Historical Association has pleasure in announcing that Miss Winslow will be the speaker at the seventh informal lecture in the series being conducted by the Historical Association this summer in celebration of its sixtieth anniversary. "The Folk Art of the American Whaleman" is the title of the lecture, which will provide a real opportunity to members of the Association and the interested public to learn first hand some of the results of Miss Winslow's research on this fascinating subject. Examples of scrimshaw from the Association's collection will be shown and the oft repeated saying that a sailor's handiwork reflected his thoughts in idle hours will be proven to those who take advantage of this opportunity to hear this lecture.

Miss Winslow, born in Nantucket, a graduate of State Teachers College, Bridgewater, Mass., has done graduate work in American History at the University of Wisconsin over a period of years during which time she has taught at the Junior and Senior High schools of Nantucket and for the past two years, history, at Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin. During the past two summers she has served as Librarian at the Whaling Museum in Nantucket giving her ample opportunity to extend her research work in American History and interesting side lines such as the subject of her lecture.

The lecture will be held Tuesday, August 24th at 3 p.m. at the Friends Meeting House on Fair Street. The Council extends a cordial invitation to members and the public to attend. Admission to the lecture is free.

Nantucket Historical Association

in celebrating its 60th Anniversary
is conducting a series of

INFORMAL LECTURES

this summer at the

FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE

Fair Street

The next lecture will be held

Tuesday, August 24th at 3 P. M.

Speaker: Miss Helen L. Winslow

Subject: The Folk Art of the American Whaleman

A cordial invitation to attend the lectures, open to members and the public, is extended by the Council.

ADMISSION FREE

Trip No.	2	4
Lv. Nantucket	6:00 a.m.	2:15 p.m
Lv. Oak Bluffs	8:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m
Due Woods Hole	9:15 a.m.	5:15 p.m
Due New Bedford	.....	.....

THE ISLANDS	Daily	Daily
Trip No.	1	3
Lv. New Bedford	8:45 a.m.	.....
Lv. Woods Hole	10:15 a.m.	11:15 a.m.
Due Oak Bluffs	11:00 a.m.	12:00 noon
Due Nantucket	1:45 p.m.	2:30 p.m.

CONNECTING LINE INFORMATIO

Train Connections

ODS HOLE TO BOSTON

Lv. W. H.	Due Boston	
9:37 A.M.	11:36 A.M.	Daily
9:57 A.M.	12:00 Noon	Daily
5:35 P.M.	7:56 P.M.	Except Sundays and Holidays
6:10 P.M.	8:05 P.M.	Sundays and Holidays Only
8:13 P.M.	10:04 P.M.	Sundays and Holidays Only (Does not run July 4)

)ODS HOLE TO NEW YORK

Lv. W. H.	Due N. Y.	
9:25 A.M.	2:55 P.M.	Daily except June 16 and 18
5:34 P.M. (G)	11:45 P.M.	Fridays Only
5:40 P.M.	11:13 P.M.	Sundays and Holidays Only (Does not run July 4)
10:45 P.M. (K)	5:55 A.M.	Sundays and Holidays Only (Does not run July 4)

STON TO WOODS HOLE

Lv. Boston	Due W. H.	
8:30 A.M.	10:58 A.M.*	Daily
1:55 P.M.	4:03 P.M.	Except Sundays

:W YORK TO WOODS HOLE

Lv. N. Y.	Due W. H.	
9:20 A.M.	3:03 P.M.	Sundays and Holidays Only
10:50 A.M.	4:27 P.M.	

INQUIRER & MIRROR

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ADMISSION FREE

TOWN CRIER Aug. 27, 1954

Historical Group President To Speak

Mrs. Nancy H. Adams, president of the Nantucket Historical Association, will be the eighth and final speaker in the series of informal lectures presented this Summer by the Association.

Her talk, entitled, A Nantucket Whaleman and his Family, will be heard at 3 p.m., Tuesday at the Friends Meeting House on Fair Street.

Mrs. Adams is the granddaughter of Captain Charles Grant, one-time Nantucket whaling skipper and veteran of 56 years at sea. Her great grandfather, James Grant arrived in Nantucket in 1801 after being shipwrecked offshore.

She is the daughter of another whaleman, George Grant, who set up the Historical Association's Whaling Museum and served as its first custodian.

The speaker has been active for more than 30 years in the Association. Today she serves as president, chairman of the Council, custodian of collections, chairman of the Friends Meeting House, and a member of the publicity committee.

She is also a director of Bay State Historical League and a director-at-large of the recently-formed Council of Cape and Island Historical Societies.

Her talk Tuesday is expected to be a preview of her forthcoming book.

INQUIRER & MIRROR

Nantucket Historical Association

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Fair Street

The next and final lecture will be held

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31st at 3 P.M.

Speaker: Mrs. Nancy S. Adams

Subject: A Nantucket Whaleman and His Family

A cordial invitation to attend the lecture, open to members and the public, is extended by the Council.

ADMISSION FREE

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ADMISSION FREE

Folk Art Of The American Whaleman Is Subject Of Talk To Historical Association

"The art of scrimshaw is considered the only important indigenous folk art, except that of the Indians, which has ever developed in America," Miss Helen L. Winslow, Whaling Museum librarian and history teachers told members and guests of the Nantucket Historical Asociation this week at an informal lecture held at Friends Meeting House.

Her talk, entitled The Folk Art of the American Whaleman, was the seventh in a series of eight lectures sponsored this year by the Association in celebrating its 60th anniversary.

Miss Winslow told her audience that the subject of scrimshaw has been obscured by the more colorful aspects of whaling and given scant notice by historians. However, in recent years, she said, an increase in collecting antiques has focussed attention on whale ivory sculpture achieved with the crude, scanty tools available to the sailor of the whaling era.

Some of the theories describing the origin of the term "scrimshaw" were discussed by the speaker. One, she said, was advanced on the basis of skimshander and skrimshander which offered a possible analogy between these forms and the words "skimp" and "scrimpt" meaning "scant" or in verb form, "to economize."

"However, considering the word scrimshant, an early form, others believe that scrimshaw comes from an old word scrimshander or scrimshanker, an idle, worthless fellow," she said.

Gradually, she said, the term might have come to mean the artistic results of a sailor's idle hours at sea. "This would seem to be the most satisfactory derivation, but it is no more conclusive."

Because Nantucketers were indoctrinated with the belief that idleness was a "most heinous sin," wood carving was almost second nature, according to the Whaling Museum librarian.

She said that St. John Crevecoeur, a Frenchman who visited the Island during the late 1800's, wrote: I must confess that I have never seen more ingenuity in the use of the knife; thus the many idle moments of their lives become usefully employed.

In the many hours of leisure which their long cruises afford them, they cut and carve a variety of boxes and pretty toys adapted to different uses which they bring home as testimonies of remembrance to their wives or sweethearts.

"They have showed me a variety of little bowls and other implements executed cooper-wise, with the greatest neatness and elegance. Almost every man in this Island has always two knives in his pocket, one much larger than the other; and although they hold everything that is called fashion in the utmost contempt, yet they are difficult to please and as extravagant in the choice and price of their knives as any young buck in Boston would be about his hat, buckles, or coat."

Miss Winslow said that despite the lack of publicity, the art of scrimshaw played a major role in the everyday life of the whaleman. Men swapped tobacco, the universal currency aboard whalers, washed clothes and did other menial tasks in order to gain coveted pieces of ivory.

New Bedford whaleship owners, she said, once debated whether the interest of the whaleman in his scrimshaw was not detrimental to the success of voyages.

"Men had even been known to sight whales and then fail to report them rather than interrupt some particularly interesting stage of their artistry.

On some vessels scrimshaw was limited to the forecastle and was subject to widespread confiscation if brought on deck, she said.

Herman Melville, author of Moby Dick, also had something to say about scrimshaw, according to Miss Winslow. He wrote: "Some of them have little boxes of dentistical-looking implements especially intended for the scrimshandering business, but in general they toil with their jackknives alone."

Miss Winslow said that sometimes sail knives were substituted along with improvised files, converted chisels, and gimlets fashioned from nails. Green whalebone, she explained, was soft enough to be planed or otherwise worked, but the harder whale tooth required sharp cutting tools.

The Wisconsin history teacher said the sailor's needle was the most versatile element in the paraphernalia of scrimshaw.

"From it were contrived a variety of files, fine saws, and the piercing and boring instruments used in executing the openwork patterns found in rings, bracelets, brooches and needlesheaths," she said.

Miss Winslow said there is little in scrimshaw that is reminiscent of other arts, and that despite attempts of writers to seek the origin of it in the primitive art of the Eskimo or the South-Sea Islander, it has been established that the sources of inspiration were to be found in the environment of the whaleman.

"Certainly," she said, "a trophy of the whale hunt, the symbol of the whaleman's success—a huge tooth taken from the gigantic sea mammal whose capture held his life in constant danger— was a natural gift to a distant friend or loved one.

"The gift was made even more meaningful with its carefully etched pictures of the ship under full sail, incidents of the chase and whale captures. There are no choicer bits of Americana to be collected than these records of heroic deeds.

"As Clifford Ashley has so aptly expressed it: 'If part of his work is clumsy and impractical, and misses its intent, nevertheless the beauty of the material imparts to it some degree of charm, so that the least successful of it is not to be passed over lightly, and the best of it ranks among the fine arts.'"

"The whaleman gave free expression to whatever beauty he felt within. The student of the whaling industry would wonder to find so much feeling actually existed. If part of his work is clumsy, the beauty of the material imparts some degree of charm, so that the least successful of it is not to be passed over lightly, and the best of it ranks among the Fine Arts.

Mr. W. Ripley Nelson, an officer of the Nantucket Historical Association, was chairman for the afternoon. Several choice items of scrimshaw from the Whaling Museum collection were on display, as well as two handsomely inlayed doll bureaus, made by John B. Coffin, a great-grandfather of Mrs. Lewis Edgarton.

AUGUST 27
INQUIRE MIRROR

Whaling Era Therapy Described At Historical Lecture

"Scrimshonting was the seafaring occupational therapy of the Whaling Era," Miss Helen L. Winslow, librarian at the Whaling Museum, told an audience at the Friends Meeting House on Tuesday afternoon. The carvings of whalebone and whale ivory made by whalemen represent the only indigenous American folk art except that of the Indians.

Miss Winslow said that the derivation of "scrimshaw" is obscure, coming perhaps from "skrimshanker" or "scrimshander," an idle, worthless fellow, and now referring to the specialized leisure-time activity which occupied the time and talents of all aboard ship. Owners occasionally complained that scrimshonting interfered with the business of whaling, and masters sometimes restricted it to the forecastle, or crew's quarters.

Earliest reference to scrimshaw is in the log, in poetry, of the Ship *Dauphin*, kept by the third mate **Charles Murphey in 1823,** Miss Winslow said. Yet Nantucketers were known as expert woodcarvers in the eighteenth century, and whalemen from this port must have discovered early the possibilities of whale ivory.

Even the whaleman's tools may be considered scrimshaw, said Miss Winslow, for they were hand-made files, saws, and gimlets, fashioned from sailor's needles with ivory and bone parts. Before these could be used however, the teeth must first be softened in brine or hot water, ground, filed, and sandpapered smooth. Designs were pricked on, and colored with India ink, paint, tar, or soot from the tryworks. The more talented craftsmen experimented with inlays of shell, mother-of-pearl, or precious metals.

"The prerequisites of scrimshaw were time, patience, and extreme caution."

Miss Winslow said that whaleman's dictionary of ornament was found in his environment—knots in the rigging, the stars, birds, whales, fish, his ship, the wheel, the anchor. Women he copied from Godey's Book. His favorite subjects were scenes of the chase and capture of whales.

"There are no choicer bits of Americana to be collected than these records of heroic deeds."

The Nantucket Whaling Museum, said Miss Winslow, has a representative collection of scrimshaw which includes engraved teeth, busks, jagging wheels, clothes pins, dippers, cribbage boards, blocks, and fids. Whalemen made articles for the home, for the ship, for recreation, and for decoration. Strangely enough, they made very few ship models and candlesticks. Other collections of scrimshaw can be seen at New Bedford, Salem, Mystic, Conn., Sag Harbor, L. I., and Newport News, Va. Many valuable items are owned privately.

Historical Association President Speaks at Final Lecture.

"A Nantucket Whaleman and His Family" is the intriguing title of the next, and final, lecture, of the series given this summer by the Nantucket Historical Association in celebrating its 60th anniversary. The subject becomes more alluring when one knows that the speaker will be none other than the President of the Historical Association, Mrs. Walton H. Adams, but better known to her host of friends and admirers as "Nancy Adams".

Granddaughter of Captain Charles Grant, who spent 56 years on whale ships and who has been acknowledged Nantucket's most successful whaling captain, and daughter of George Grant, a whaler in his own right who first set up the Historical Association's Whaling Museum exhibits, and was its first custodian, Mrs. Adams has inherited a wealth of factual data which, when presented by her, spiced with many a salty yarn, keeps her hearers fascinated.

James Grant, her great-grandfather, who hailed from Tomintoul, Scotland, was shipwrecked and cast ashore on Nantucket in 1801. Cared for until restored to health but being destitute he was "bound out" to the Appleton Farm then located on what is now Hummock Pond Road. There he met and married Elizabeth Ellis, whose mother was a Coffin and a direct descendant of Tristram Coffin.

Added to this historical family background, is Mrs. Adams' knowledge, in her own right, of Nantucket gained through active work in the Athenæum, Daughters of the American Revolution, Town, and County positions and particularly the Historical Association. For over 30 years she has been active in the latter, serving as Curator, Librarian, Vice-President, and as a member for many years of the Whaling Museum, Historical Museum and Friends Meeting House committees, until today she is President, Chairman of the Council, Custodian of Collections, Chairman of Friends Meeting House, the Historical Museum, the Membership Committee, and a member of the Publicity Committee. In addition, she is a Director of the Bay State Historical League and a Director at Large of the newly formed Council of Cape and Island Historical Societies. So it is little wonder that when asked a question about Nantucket history, whaling or otherwise, she is able to give promptly either the answer or tell where the answer may be found.

For some years Mrs. Adams has been writing the history of her family and, while she is most reticent to disclose the contents or even the theme of the manuscript until it is completed, those who will be fortunate enough to hear her lecture may be sure that they will be privileged to enjoy what might be called a preview of an authentic and fascinating story of a true Nantucket Whaleman's family. The lecture will be held Tuesday afternoon at 3 p.m., August 31st, at the Friends Meeting House, Fair Street.

INQUIRER + MIRROR
AUG 27 '54

'embers and the public are cor-..y invited to attend. There will be o admission charge.

Holiday Magazine Aug30

The Nantucket Historical Association has been presenting interesting and informative speakers this Summer in connection with its 60th anniversary. Scheduled as the eighth and final speaker in this series of informal lectures is Mrs. Nancy S. Adams, president of the Association. Mrs. Adams' talk is entitled A Nantucket Whaleman and His Family.

The lecture will be held at the Friends Meeting House at 3 p.m., Tuesday. No admission is charged.

tants.

Bicyclists will also discover that a tour of Old Nantucket will inevitably lead to exhibits of the Historical Association. This organization has carefully assembled over the 60 years of its existence, the souvenirs that go back to the Island's origin. A description of the exhibits along with their location will be found in the pages of this magazine. Not just for the amateur historian, the exhibits of the Historical Association will prove of interest to everyone and should be a part of every visitor's plans.

Some of the old homes here are among the most widely photographed scenes in the country. Camera fans can always be seen in front of places like the Three Bricks, homes built by Joseph Starbuck, a rich whale oil merchant, for his three sons. Situated side by side on Main Street, the houses are photographed and painted hundreds of times during the Summer.

The Old Mill is a natural subject for artists and photographers. And there are moments in the morning when the sun begins to break through the mist and the wharves and buildings near the harbor are transformed into scenes of poetic beauty.

HOLIDAY MAGAZINE Sept6

Visitors will also want to examine the wonderful exhibits of the Nantucket Historical Association. Each year these exhibits, which are described in the pages of this magazine, present to vacationists some of the interesting souvenirs and mementoes of a bygone age. The exhibits indicate much in the Island's history. There are still signs of the great fortunes that were made by the Nantucket whalers and the places they discovered and visited.

The face of Nantucket has changed a little over the centuries. The whaling days are over and sleek cabin cruisers have taken the place of the old time whaling vessels. The homes are much the same as they were years ago, and the quiet atmosphere, part of a Quaker heritage, still exists.

There is pride in this heritage and it is reflected in the well-kept homes, the neat lawns and hedges and the simple, unpretentious architectural lines that the visitor sees while rounding Brant Point.

THIS WEEK IN NANTUCKET (WEEKLY with Changes)

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1954

DREAMLAND THEATRE — "Bullet Is Waiting" (Color) with Jean Simmons and Rory Calhoun. Short Subjects. Matinee 2:30. Two shows nightly — 7:30 and 9:30.
BARN STAGES THEATRE — She's never been funnier! Leta Bonynge has a field day as Demetria Riffle in "On Borrowed Time." 8:40 sharp.
STRAIGHT WHARF THEATRE — "A resounding hit. Warm, full-blooded, hilarious and moving entertainment," "N. Y. Post" says about "Mr. Roberts." Curtain at 8:40 P. M.
SIASCONSET CASINO MOVIES — "Beat the Devil" with Humphrey Bogart. 8:30 P. M. Bus leaves Pease's Garage 8:00 P. M. Returns after Show.
DANCING — The Boat House, Commercial Wharf. Music by The Art Wharton Trio.
DANCING — Nobadeer, at the Airport. "Deac" Eberhard with Lester Lanin's Music.
KENNETH TAYLOR GALLERIES on Straight Wharf. Exhibits by local artists, 11:00 to 1:00 and 2:00 to 5:00. Free admission.
INFORMAL LECTURE conducted by Historical Association, Quaker Meeting House, Fair St., 3-4 P. M.; Miss Helen M. Winslow, speaker.
CANDLELIGHT CONCERT (High Fidelity) — Cooperage Gallery, Vestal St., 8:45 sharp. "William Tell Overture" — Rossini. "Two German Dances" — Beethoven. "Les Sylphides" — Chopin. "Symphony No. 1" — Brahms.
TENNIS — Nantucket Tennis and Cycle Club. Opposite Yacht Club. Phone 390.
SAILING PARTIES leave Yerxa's Boat Shop, Straight Wharf, at 10:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Tel. 1104.
HORSEBACK RIDING — Hill Top Stables. Phone 1173-R.
WHALES' GOLF RANGE — (Driving Range) — Hummock Pond Road.
HIGH TIDE AT NANTUCKET TODAY — 9:16 A. M.
LOW TIDE AT NANTUCKET TODAY — 3:18 P. M.

TOWN CRIER SEPT 11th

Life of Charles Grant, Nantucket Whaling Skipper, Described To Historical Group

Mrs. Nancy Adams, president of the Nantucket Historical Association told an audience at the Friends Meeting House Tuesday some of the life story of her grandfather, Charles Grant, a former Nantucket whaling skipper.

Her talk was the eighth and final lecture sponsored by the Historical Association which this year is celebrating its 60th anniversary. The speaker was introduced by Miss Grace Brown Gardner.

Beginning with the arrival in Nantucket of her great grandfather James Grant, Mrs. Adams traced the Grant sea history. Her great grandfather, she said, was born in Scotland and went to sea at the age of 16.

After his ship was wrecked off the coast of Nantucket, he decided to settle here. He married a descendant of Tristram Coffin and became a ship rigger.

Seven children were born to the Grants, Mrs. Adams said, the youngest being Charles who shipped out on a whaler as a cabin boy at an early age.

Mrs. Adams related one of the early adventures of Charles Grant that happened on his first voyage. The captain was an alcoholic, according to the speaker, and at breakfast one morning ordered the second mate to go on deck.

The mate said he would as soon as he had finished his breakfast. The captain became incensed and attacked the mate with a knife. In the struggle the mate was killed.

At a trial held later, the captain was acquitted, Mrs. Adams said.

In subsequent voyages, Charles Grant received rapid promotions, according to Mrs. Adams. He sailed under famous Nantucket sea captains and when the ship on which he took his fourth voyage moved out of Nantucket Harbor, he was second mate and engaged to an Island girl.

At the end of the voyage, the young seafarer returned to find the girl married. The next girl he met, Mrs. Adams said, he married before starting out to sea again.

Charles Grant's reputation as a whaler grew and it wasn't long before he became a captain. Meanwhile his wife, tired of the long and lonely shore vigils, asked to go along on the next voyage. They had been married ten years and Charles had been ten years at sea, the speaker said.

On the next voyage his wife was aboard the ship. She spent her hours sewing and knitting and on one occasion after her husband nailed a $20 gold piece to the mast with the announcement that it would go to the man who first sighted a whale, she roused the ship with the cry "There blows."

The Historical Association president said that Mrs. Grant gave birth to a son, Charles William on a Pacific Island. Charles, who was on a cruising voyage returned to discover happily that he had an heir, Mrs. Adams said.

There were more children and greater honors for Charles, and Mrs. Adams recounted many of the incidents that filled his life.

"Although he had made a great fortune, he was very generous," Mrs. Adams said, "and saved very little."

INQUIRER MIRROR SEPT 16

Historical Association Had Active Season.

The Nantucket Historical Association has enjoyed an active summer season of greeting visitors in its various buildings and museums and is happy to say that its various exhibits came through both hurricanes without damage except for one vane of the Old Mill. The vane was torn loose from the arm by one of "Edna's" most powerful gusts. Pieces were scattered over the nearby fields, one twelve foot base board being torn from the rest of the frame and carried over a hundred feet through the air. No damage to the arms or main shaft was incurred so it will be a relatively simple job to restore the broken vane in the spring. The other vanes are being removed for winter storage.

As is customary at this time of the year the Association announces that the following buildings are closed to the public for the season: The Old Jail; The Old Mill; 1800 House; Historical Museum & Friends Meeting House on Fair Street.

The Whaling Museum and the Oldest House are still open to the public weekdays and Sunday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. The usual staff are on hand to welcome visitors.

It has not proved possible to hold the usual annual open house weekend celebration because of hurricane Edna and the postponement of the AOPA Fall Round-up. It has been decided therefore to postpone this celebration until next spring when it will be held as the opening event of the season.

American Museums Lauded By Louvre Director.

The October issue of Historic Nantucket, the quarterly magazine of the Nantucket Historical Association, has just been mailed to all members of the Association. "Nantucket and the Rest of America" was the title of Robert P. Tristram Coffin's talk at the sixtieth annual meeting which together with the various reports are covered in this number.

The same caption is aptly applicable to the editorial which reads as follows:

The Log of Mystic Seaport states that when George A. Salles, Director of the Louvre, returned from a visit to America, he wrote: "In France the word 'Museum' has an unpleasant ring. In America it has a pleasant ring . . . We (in Paris) inhabit a collection of open-air museums which are the antechambers to the museums themselves, and we enter without changing our climate. In New York the present shows me its bare face . . . unlined, resplendent with life, rising straight out of Manhattan rock . . . We are far from the confined world of museums. Nowhere else in the world do museums attract such crowds. . . ."

Commenting editorially on this interesting comparison. The Log says: "Indeed, outside the museum, America's scene is a transitory one—new, ever-changing, tearing down, rebuilding. The present is all chrome and glisten and shining activity. We enter the museum with our minds confused with the meaningless whirl of the present. Inside, antiquity suddenly takes on meaning and falls into the enduring pattern. The solidity of the past, by comparison, is quiet and reassuring. We realize why we are here, we are going, and face the future with less bewilderment. We have renewed our energy, interpreted to ourselves the significance of the passing landscapes outside, received a vision of what may lie ahead, and are ready for the great trek into the future."

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Nantucket, for the most part, is a museum to those who come from "America". They find no chrome, no glisten and as yet no transitory scene of new, everchanging, tearing down and rebuilding. As Mr. Coffin stated: "for constancy, beauty, and independence in architecture, there is no place in the world like Nantucket." Its preservation lies in the fact that its houses were built by thrifty people who wanted things well arranged and shipshape. They were built by masters who roved the world and chose the best of what they saw to fit their needs. That they did well is proven by the modern day owners making so few changes.

Nantucket houses were built to live in but their building there was included the story of the past, its defeats and triumphs, an enduring pattern of its solidarity but above all an atmosphere of strength and peaceful assurance. Those from the outer world can find time in such an atmosphere to gain a new perspective of life as to "why we are here, where we are going and to face the future with less bewilderment." Into that group America today finds a growing army of substantial citizens.

But how to maintain this unusual birthplace should be Nantucket's most thought about and discussed problem. The answer would seem to lie directly in the hands of those who inherited this birthright, the resident citizens of Nantucket. As the years pass, the ranks of those, who had direct contact with forebears who built the historic past, are rapidly being depleted. The ancient homes and buildings, which are the antechambers to Nantucket's museums are accepted [illegible] lived in, more often old but useful dwelli[illegible] tucket's museums being o[illegible] atmosphere and climate are ra[illegible] entered by, in fact are mostly unknown to, the younger generation.

Not so with the visitors to our Island, for in 1953, 32,000 admissions were paid during the summer months to see our exhibits. That is but a small drop in the bucket compared to those who roam the streets to see the old houses and breath the historic atmosphere, many of whom then make up their minds to come again and then settle down.

A questionnaire circulated a few years ago among transient summer visitors sought free expressions of opinions as to how to make Nantucket attractive. Summarized, 97, the largest number in any one category, replied: "Want Nantucket atmosphere kept as is." To this end we recommend that our members pledge and lend their active support.

MIRROR Oct 9th 1954

Nantucket Historical Association Reports on Activities.

The Whaling Museum and the Oldest House have been closed for the season, according to an announcement made this week by the Nantucket Historical Association, thus bringing to an end one of the most active and successful summer schedules offered to members and the public in years. In celebrating the Association's sixtieth anniversary, President Nancy S. Adams planned and carried out, with the cooperation of the Council, a diversified program of extra activities.

The first outstanding event took place on June 25 when the Bay State Historical League held its annual meeting in Nantucket at the invitation of the Nantucket Historical Association. Of the 125 member organizations, 44 were represented. Following the formal business meeting a Nantucket "gam" was the featured entertainment of the evening. On the day following the meeting, the visitors, as guests of the Association, toured the Island and visited the Association's various buildings and exhibits.

A series of eight informal lectures were held on Tuesday afternoons during July and August at the Friends Meeting House. Evidence of their interest and popularity was proven by an average attendance of over 100 persons at each lecture.

Memories of old Nantucket were brought back to many through a special exhibition of pictures shown in August in the Friends Meeting House. Loaned and arranged by Mr. David Gray, Jr., the pictures were photographs taken of selected subjects found in the Association's famous Henry Wyer collection of slides. The pictures, enlarged, developed, and finished by Mr. Gray included old views of the Town, the railroad, old steamboats, famous wrecks, and old landmarks. The pictures, displayed in old time frames, were part of a large collection produced by Mr. Gray as a hobby for a number of years and which are hung in his home at Polpis.

The feature of the summer was the Sixtieth Annual Meeting held July 20 at Bennett Hall. Over 350 persons, members and non-members, followed with interest the business proceedings and the report of the President, Nancy S. Adams. Thereafter they were privileged to enjoy an address by Robert P. Tristram Coffin, who is well known the world over for his literary achievements in the field of poetry and prose and as a noted lecturer. He spoke most informally on "Nantucket and the Rest of America", delighting his audience with his rendition of many of his ballads.

"Over the Top" is the report of the drive for 1,000 members with Mrs. Frances Souza of 96 Orange Street acclaimed the 1,000th member. The goal, reached a number of weeks ago, is being steadily added to by further additions. The most gratifying feature of the increased membership lies in the knowledge that a large percentage of the increase represents year-round Island residents whose interest in the work and goals of the Association can be so helpful and is so essential.

NANTUCKET TOWN CRIER

Quarterly Features Planning Board Article

A report on "Our Nantucket Heritage," by George W. Jones dealing with the proposal for the establishment of a planning board to preserve the Island's historical atmosphere and one on the rise and decline of Quakerism by Burnham Dell here are featured in the January issue of Historic Nantucket.

The magazine quarterly is the publication of the Nantucket Historical Association.

Mr. Jones' article is a progress report on the committee of nine Island organizations, of which he is a member, sponsoring a town planning board and legislation to create "Historic Areas" in Nantucket proper and 'Sconset.

The report says, in part: "It has been increasingly felt during the last several months that some type of guidance and control should be formed to care for any changes contemplated which might damage the historical appearance of the Island . . . The need for action has become more pressing with the passage of time and we feel that to postpone action further is to invite damage to some of the Islands' most valuable assets." The Committee's recommendations for the planning board and historic areas are outlined in the report.

Mr. Dell's article describes the rise, pre-eminence and decline of the Quakers' faith and their way of life on Nantucket.

A talk on the subject, based on his extensive research and article appearing in the quarterly, was recently given by Mr. Dell before members of the Rotary Club.

Historical Exhibits Thronged During 1954

During 1954, 32,000 persons visited exhibits of the Nantucket Historical Association according to the October issue of Historic Nantucket, the Association's quarterly magazine.

In the same issue, an editorial said that in answer to a questionaire circulated a few years ago among Summer visitors, a large number had expressed a wish to see Nantucket "kept as it is."

Included in the October issue is a talk by Robert Tristram Coffin, famed American poet, who spoke at the Historical Association's 60th annual meeting held this past Summer.

The editorial read: The Log of Mystic Seaport states that when George A. Salles, Director of the Louvre, returned from a visit to America, he wrote: In France the word 'museum' has an unpleasant ring. In America it has a pleasant ring. . . . We (in Paris) inhabit a collection of open-air museums which are the antechambers to the museums themselves, and we enter without changing our climate. In New York the present shows me its bare face . . . unlined, resplendent with life, rising straight out of Manhattan rock . . . We are far from the confined world of Museums. Nowhere else in the world do museums attract such crowds. . . ."

Commenting editorially on this interesting comparison The Log says: "Indeed, outside the museum, America's scene is a transitory one —new, ever-changing, tearing down, rebuilding. The present is all chrome and glisten and shining activity. We enter the museum with our minds confused with the meaningless whirl of the present. Inside, antiquity suddenly takes on meaning and falls into the enduring pattern. The solidity of the past, by comparison, is quiet and reassuring. We realize why we are here, where we are going, and face the future with less bewilderment We have renewed our energy, interpreted to ourselves the significance of the passing landscapes outside, received a vision of what may lie ahead, and are ready for the great trek into the future."

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Not so with the visitors to our Island, for in 1953, 32,000 admissions were paid during the summer months to see our exhibits. That is but a small drop in the bucket compared to those who roam the streets to see the old houses and breathe the historic atmosphere, many of whom then make up their minds to come again and then settle down.

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Nantucket Historical Association History Awards Presented.

The competition for the Association's two annual local history awards resulted in three essays by the High School and four summaries of Nantucket history by the Vocational School being selected for submission to the Association's award committee composed of Mrs. George W. Jones, Mrs. Joseph King, and W. Ripley Nelson.

The essay "Nantucket Newspapers (1816-1955)" by William Hoadley was awarded the High School prize. The summary of Nantucket history submitted by Kenneth Duce was awarded the Vocational School prize.

The awards were two handsomely engrossed certificates bearing the name of the winner and a description of the nature of the award. The certificates, in gold frames, were presented at the High School graduation exercises.

The other two essays selected by the High School for consideration were written by Erna Richard and Veronica Perry. The other three summaries of Nantucket history selected by the Vocational School for consideration were written by Donald Cahoon, James A. Duarte, and Richard Correia.

To furthe[r] [i]nterest of the High School and Vocational School students in local history, the Council of the Association decided at a regular meeting held June 14 to award each student, whose essay or summary of history was selected for consideration by the committee for the prize awards, one year's free membership in the Association. Letters to this effect have been written by Mrs. Walton H. Adams, President, to the seven aforementioned students welcoming them as members of the Association. These memberships entitle them to free admission to the Association's buildings and museums, to receive the quarterly magazine, "Historic Nantucket", and to participate in the general activities of the Association.

Nantucket Historic[al] Association Announces Eight Informal Talks.

The Nantucket Historical Association will again present a series of eight informal talks to be given on Tuesday afternoons at 3 p.m. during July and August at the Friends Meeting House on Fair Street. The public is invited to attend. No admission will be charged.

Dr. William E. Gardner will give the first talk on July 5. His subject: "Nantucket Heroes of the Sea: They saved life—they gave life".

The Nantucket Historical Association sponsors the Whaling Museum, the Oldest House, the Old Gaol, the Historical Museum and Friends Meeting House, the 1800 House, and the Old Mill. All these exhibits are now open for the season. This year marks the 25th anniversary of the Whaling Museum. Over a hundred visitors to the Island come to this popular museum daily. Mrs. Walton Adams, president of the Association, has expressed the wish that members and Nantucketers will make special effort to reacquaint themselves with this valuable collection during its anniversary season. Many additions and improvements have been made over the years.

Science adds years to living; life insurance adds living to years.

INQUIRER JUNE 25

* * Month of Octo[ber] Boat—[Nan]. [Asso]ciation

Whaling Nantucketers in Wales Featured in Historical Quarterly.

"Nantucketers Build a Whaling Town in Wales" is the feature story of the April issue of "Historic Nantucket." Mrs Rozelle Coleman Jones tells the story of finding in her attic an old diary kept by a great aunt, Abiel Coleman Folger, from 1806 to 1811. The diary revives the venture of Island whalemen, Royalists of Revolutionary war days, at Milford Haven, Wales, to which Mrs. Jones adds some intimate backgrounds of the life of the families: Colemans, Folgers, and the Rotches.

The introduction shows the diary was written by Abiel Coleman Folger for her children in America. Reading through the diary, Mrs. Jones suggests, makes one wonder whether Abiel regretted remaining a Loyalist, forced to live in a strange land with all her children but one in America or whether she wished she had cast her lot with the Colonists and lived out her days on her native soil.

* * * * *

To help promote the study of Nantucket history in the High and Vocational schools, the Council of the Association announces it will provide two annual awards, one for each school, for which Nantucket history students will be eligible to compete. For the High School the award will be for the best essay presented on any subject involving the history of the Island or the achievements of the inhabitants. At the Vocational school each student writes in his own style and words a summary of Nantucket history. The award will be based on the student's presentation and understanding of the factors and events materially responsible for shaping Island history.

In extending approval the School Committee and the Superintendent of Schools agreed that the competition offered should stimulate wider interest in and more intensive application of the study of local history. The Association's award committee is composed of W. Ripley Nelson, chairman, Mrs. George W. Jones and Mrs. Joseph King. The awards will be handsome certificates, suitably framed, bearing the winner's name and a description of the award. The awards will be presented at the commencement exercises.

Quarterly Gives Story Of Wales Founding

Mrs. George W. Jones, descendant of one of the Island's original families, tells the story of pioneering Nantucketers in founding a whaling community in Wales, England in the current issue of Historic Nantucket, quarterly perodical of the Nantucket Historical Association.

Mrs. Jones, the former Rozelle Coleman, found a diary of a great-aunt Abiel Coleman Folger, for the period 1806-1811, in her attic, telling the story of Island whalemen, Royalists of the Revolutionary War period, settling at Milford-Haven, Wales. The author sketches in background of the emigrating Nantucket families, the Coleman's, Folgers and Rotches. The diary was written by its author for her children in America. Mrs. Jones comments the diary leaves a reader wondering whether the author regretted her choice as a Loyalist in a foreign land with all her children but one in America instead of casting her lot with the Colonists.

The Historical Association Council has announced it will provide two annual awards to help promote the study of Nantucket history in the High and Vocational schools. The High School award will be for the best essay on any subject concerning Island history or achievements of Nantucketers. The award to the Vocational School student will be for a summary of Nantucket history, based on the "students's presentation and understanding of the factors and events materially responsible for shaping Island history".

Awards will be framed certificates with a winner's name and a description of each. They will be presented at High School commencement exercises. The award committee is comprised of W. Ripley Nelson, chairman; Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Joseph King.

The School Committee and School Superintendent Richard J. Porter have approved the awards as a stimulant to greater interest in Island history.

Nantucket Island Represented At Springfield League Meeting.

The Bay State Historical League held its spring meeting Saturday, May 7th at Springfield, Massachusetts, the Connecticut Valley Historical Museum being the host. Mrs. Walton H. Adams, President of the Nantucket Historical Association and a Director-at-Large of the League, attended. One hundred and twenty-eight persons, representing many societies answered the roll call. Col. Lawrence Eliot Bunker and Miss Florence Torr, in addition to Mrs. Adams, stood for Roll Call representing Nantucket.

Dr. A. Warren Stearn, President of of the League, presided. The welcome was extended by Dr. William B. Kirkham, President of the City Library Association. Miss Julliette Tomlinson, director of the Connecticut Valley Historical Museum was the speaker. Her subject was "An Outsider Looks at Springfield History."

The meeting was held in the auditorium of the Museum of Natural History, one of a number of buildings which surround the Museum quadrangle. Previous to the meeting the delegates visited the various buildings which surround the quadrangle, namely: The City Library, The George Walter Smith Art Museum, Museum of Natural History, Springfield Museum of Fine Arts and the William Pynchon Memorial Building of the Connecticut Valley Historical Museum. These five buildings surround a spacious lawn and make a handsome and imposing appearance.

In the Pynchon Building there are various period rooms such as the 17th century room panelled in pine with fireplace and period furniture dating from 1690 to 1720, and the Chapin Room which dates about 1750. The basement, light and airy, exhibits two old fire engines, an old chaise and a collection of guns and swords. It also contains an unusual exhibit called the Contemporary Room in which there is installed what the Museum believes is the best of today's furniture which will be collector's pieces of the future. One hundred years hence will be seen this 1955 style of furnishing now called extremely modern.

Mrs. Adams was the guest over the weekend of the secretary of the Bay State Historical League and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Haynes, at their home in Boxford, Mass. Her trip also included visits to Alexander House in Springfield and other interesting sites.

Historical Association Council Made Appointment.

George W. Jones has agreed to serve as a member of the Whaling Museum Committee of the Nantucket Historical Association. This news was announced at a meeting of the Council held April 19th. With grandparents and parents of Nantucket origin and a birthright Nantucketer himself keenly interested in Nantucket history, Mr. Jones' active participation in the management of the Whaling Museum is especially welcome at this time for the 25th anniversary of the opening of the Museum will be celebrated this year.

Preparations for the celebration have been started. The scrimshaw room to the left of the main entrance door is being re-decorated and a new lighting system is being installed.

To the right of the main entrance and directly behind the receptionist's desk, a whaling merchant's counting room will be set up. It will include the master's desk, ship records, charts, barometer, sea chests and boxes for ship's papers, ship models and other accessories. Even an old iron stove and a small safe will be in evidence. The Association will welcome the loan or gift of articles which can be used in this exhibit.

Plans were discussed, at the same meetin, for a series of lectures to be held this summer at the Friends Meeting House, similar to those which met with so much public favor last year. The subjects of the lectures and the speakers will be announced when the plans are completed. There also will be a special guest speaker for the annual meeting of the Association held in July.

Mrs. Walton H. Adams, President of the Association, will attend the spring meeting of the Bay State Historical League as a director-at-large of the League and as the representative of the Nantucket Historical Association. The spring meeting will be held at Springfield, Mass., May 7th and the Connecticut Valley Historical Society, a new member of the League, will act as host.

January "Historic Nantucket" Published This Week.

The January issue of "Historic Nantucket", the quarterly magazine of the Nantucket Historical Association, has just been mailed to Association members.

It presents under the caption of "Our Nantucket Heritage" a timely progress report by George W. Jones, the Association's representative on the committee of nine local organizations sponsoring the establishment of a Town Planning Board at the annual Town Meeting, the legislation to create "historic areas" in town and 'Sconset under the jurisdiction of a commission.

In part, the report says, "it has been increasingly felt during the last several months that some type of guidance and control should be formed to care for any changes contemplated which might damage the historical appearance of the Island. . . . The need for action has become more pressing with the passage of time and we feel that to postpone action further is to invite damage to some of the Island's most valuable assets". The committee's recommendations for the Planning Board and historic areas are outlined in the report.

"Quakerism in Nantucket", by Burnham N. Dell, presents an interesting study of the rise, pre-eminence and decline of the Quaker faith and way of life on Nantucket. Of special interest are the conclusions drawn as to why the early settlers lacked a unifying element needed for the establishment of a church and a "paid minister" and for the subsequent peaceful establishment of the Quaker faith. The rise and decline of Quakerism on Nantucket, as told by Mr. Dell, is a story full of pathos to the sympathetic observer who is aware of the nobility and simplicity of the olden days. But, as Mr. Dell summarizes, "The Idea did not wholly die. It survived in a number of shining spirits, and finds expression today in the activity of those inheritors of the Faith who, making their peace with the world, in which they live, have dedicated themselves to the ministry of reconciliation among the dispossessed of a torn and violent world."

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New Chairman of 1800 House Mrs. William Voorneveld.

The Nantucket Historical Association announces with pleasure that Mrs. William Voorneveld has consented to act as Chairman of 1800 House. Mrs. Susan M. Cowden will serve again as Custodian. It is planned that the house will be opened formally for the season on June 13.

The Decoration Day holiday weekend will mark the formal opening of the Whaling Museum on Saturday, May 28. As in past years the Museum will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mr. Archibald Cartwright, as previously announced, will serve as Custodian and Mrs. Bernice Foye will welcome visitors at the reception desk. Mrs. Ellen D. Chace will preside as Librarian until Miss Helen Winslow arrives about July 1.

In special greeting to members of the Appalachian Club and other Memorial Day holiday weekend visitors, the Association has arranged also for a special opening of the Oldest House, the Old Mill, the Historical Museum and Friends Meeting House. These buildings and their exhibits will be open to the public Sunday afternoon May 29 from 2 to 5 p.m.

Island Represented At Historical Group Session

Mrs. Walton H. Adams, president of the Nantucket Historical Association, and director at large of the Bay State Historical League, attended the latter's Spring meeting at the auditorium of the Museum of Natural History in Springfield, Saturday. Also representing Nantucket at the session was Miss Florence Torr and Colonel Lawrence E. Bunker.

Mrs. Adams was one of 128 persons who represented other historical societies there. The Connecticut Valley Historical Museum, host to the gathering, had its director, Miss Juliette Tomlinson, as keynote speaker. Her subject was "An Outsider Looks at Springfield History".

The gathering inspected buildings surrounding the Museum, which included the city library, the George Walter Smith art museum, Springfield Museum of Fine Arts and the William Pynchon Memorial of the host group. The latter houses period furnishings dating back to the 17th century, as well as contemporary modern pieces.

Mrs. Adams was the weekend guest of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Haynes of Boxford. The latter is secretary of the League.

TOWN CRIER MAY 13

TOWN CRIER APR 1

Retired Chief To Be Museum Custodian

Archibald Cartwright, recently retired as chief of the Fire Department, will serve this coming season as custodian of the Whaling Museum, the Nantucket Historical Association has announced.

Mr. Cartwright, only surviving resident who shipped on a whaler, is replacing Wallace Long, the regular custodian, who was granted a leave of absence this year because of ill health.

The new custodian will greet visitors when the Museum opens for the season on May 28, the 25th anniversary of the institution's opening. Chairman W. Ripley Nelson of the Museum committee has announced that the anniversary will be celebrated and that Island and Summer residents will participate in the observance. The program will be announced before the opening date.

Albert Egan Jr. has joined the Museum committee and other members are expected to be named before May 28.

Other members of the Museum's Summer staff will include Mrs. Bernice Foye at the reception desk and Miss Helen L. Winslow, librarian. Mrs. Ellen D. Chace will serve as Miss Winslow's alternate until she arrives here at the end of June.

sponsible

Resident Addresses Historical Society

Mrs. Walton H. Adams, president of the Nantucket Historical Association, addressed the second annual meeting of the Harwich Historical Society at Harwich Center recently. Her subject was "Milestones of the Nantucket Historical Association."

Her talk resulted in a discussion on the development of a historic society. The Harwich group now has more than 100 members with headquarters in the Brooks Library building.

Mrs. Adams, as a director at large of the Historical Association, also attended the Boston meeting of the Bay State Historical League. The Connecticut Valley Historical Society, a new member, will be host at a spring meeting of the League.

Books and Magazines Wanted By the Red Cross.

The Nantucket Chapter of the American Red Cross would appreciate the gift of any new or used pocket novels, comic books, science magazines, sports and movie magazines and playing cards—regular cards, pinochle decks, and canasta. These will be distributed to our service installations on the Island.

They can be brought to the Red Cross office, 58 Main Street, which is open from Monday through Friday 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., or call 645 and they will be collected.

This Chapter also announces that the Annual Red Cross Meeting and Tea will be held on June 23, place and time to be decided upon later. All members of the Red Cross are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

Mrs. Sophia Thompson and Mrs. Annette Stackpole will attend the National Red Cross Convention in Atlantic City, June 13, 14, and 15.

Tales of Historic Nantucket Retold at Winter "Gam".

Continued from Page One

Orange and York Streets as far back as 1868. Captain Chase was a large man and the tub, built of tin, was made large in proportion with a frame of wood. It seems a leader was put through the window near the tub through which water was led into the tub from a pump in the yard. Captain Chase would pump as much water into the tub as he thought he needed for his bath, then would light a fire under the tub and thus bring the water up to the required temperature. There must have been a brick hearth under the tub, but imagine the smoke pouring out into the room! And to empty the tub the water must have been bailed out.

Mrs. Charlotte King read a clipping about some of the old hotels on the island, and prices being $2.50 a day. The Veranda and the Wauwinet House were the best locations on the island.

A list of the old hotels was read by Mrs. Adams, among them were Dixon's Tavern, on Cross Wharf; Wheeler's Tavern, corner of South Wharf and Whale Street; Sailor Boarding House, Old South Wharf; Washington House, Main Street; Mansion House, Federal Street, and Atlantic House, Siasconset. These hotels were all "before the fire".

Mr. Jones read an article about old fire apparatus, following which Mrs. King and Mrs. Adams both read clippings about old fire engines and where they were located.

Miss Grace Brown Gardner told a story about the undertaker attending a funeral in his best black attire, and then having to go to a fire all dressed up for a funeral.

Mr. Clinton Andrews read an item from a scrap book about fishing and an ice storm in 1888. The ice being twelve inches thick and one could skate from Tuckernuck to Madaket.

Mrs. Frank Conway told a very interesting story about a voyage on which her mother and her two children accompanied Capt. Conway, telling about how many days she was seasick; 63 out of 168 days she was suffering from seasickness. Mrs. Conway made the story interesting.

Mr. Reuben Glidden was called on to tell a story, and he told about old Joe Clapp and his friend Thomas Sayer. These two made an agreement that if one went before the other, the remaining pal would visit the cemetery once a month to report the doings of the island. Mr. Sayer died first and Joseph Clapp made his periodical visits to the cemetery and on one of these visits he told the happenings on the island and said, "If you are contented where you are, I thing you had better stay there."

Also Mr. Glidden recited a few epitaphs which can be found in the old burying grounds, one of which runs like this:

"However dear, she's laid not here;
Some private grief was her disease,
Laid to the North, her friends to
please."

Another one was:

"Here lies the body of Samuel Pease
with folded arms [illegible] went to ease.
[illegible] is not Sam, but only his pod, Sam
[illegible] shelled [illegible] and gone to God."

Mr. Glidden added a story about Dr. Jenks, the dentist, who would pull a tooth for 50 cents.

Mr. Kent King read an article from California Monthly magazine by Ferdinand Ewer about a reunion of Nantucket people in California.

Mr. Glidden then recited a long poem. Mrs. Charlotte King read a clipping about schools in Nantucket, while Mr. George Jones read some interesting items from "Godfrey's Guide to Nantucket".

Mrs. Adams spoke about the building of the Summer Street Baptist Church, and about how cheap labor and materials were. One item was "paid Caleb C. Cook of Providence $19 for mahogany and carting and for labor; Hiram Andrews received $5 for labor; Lot Fisher $13; Steven Eston $8; Alexander M. Adams $10; Joseph Ramsdell 50 cents for hoisting rafters, and Jessie Eldridge $4." The church was built in 1840.

Mr. Jones then told about old time auctions and some stories about Billy Clark. There was a saying: "No person, if he has anything to do at all, can afford to attend an auction."

Mrs. Margaret Fawcett Wilson told an entertaining story about the old 'Sconset train. Mr. Powers of the popular hotel of the day used to blow a bugle upon the arrival and departure of guests at the hotel. One of his favorite tunes was "Why Did I Ever Leave Thee?"

Mrs. Adams spoke about the old pump which used to be in the yard hidden behind the board fence on the Joy property. Later the house was removed from this property and Dr. J. S. Grouard built a new home at the corner of Cliff Road and Easton Street.

Mrs. King read a story from the Pioneer magazine which was very entertaining.

This ended the "Gam" for this year. All who attended expressed enjoyment of the evening's entertainment.

Feb 26, 1955

Tales of Historic Nantucket Retold at Winter "Gam".

The Maria Mitchell Library was the scene of another in the popular series of "Winter Gams", sponsored by the Nantucket Historical Association, Thursday evening, February 17. This was the fourth in a series of winter gams at which the President Mrs. Nancy Adams presided. In spite of bad weather and many other public gatherings taking place, there were about 60 persons present. Mrs. Adams expressed appreciation for so many coming out on such a disagreeable night, and welcomed them all in behalf of the Nantucket Historical Association.

"I'm sure you enjoy, as I do, getting together to talk over old Nantucket days. Some of us feel very young, but we are the old folks, and like to reminisce. Longevity is typical of Nantucket," continued Mrs. Adams.

"When my grandfather, Captain Charles Grant, was captain of the whaleship 'Mohawk', he was accompanied by my grandmother. They put into port at Russell, Bay of Islands, New Zealand, and there on February 25, 1855, a little girl was born. Next week on the 25th I expect to go to New Bedford to the celebration of the 100th birthday of that baby. Talk about longevity!

"We now are going to have a pleasant evening, we hope, just talking over old times. There used to a store here on the island," remembered Mrs. Adams, "kept by Anne Tustin where pickled beans were sold. When this store was closed up finally, a small boy was given the chance to take anything he wanted from the store. He chose the 'reel of string' which he thought could be used for fish lines and other strings. In later years this reel came to the Nantucket Historical Association and here it is. Now, let's reel off some stories."

Mrs. George Jones was called upon to set the reel rolling. Her story concerned Graftin Gardner who used to sell pickled eels' feet.

Mrs. Elkins Hutaff read a letter about a trip to New York in 1852 on the "Old Fall River Line."

Mrs. Jones showed a periodical called "American Heritage" in which were pictures of the steamers of the Fall River Line.

Mrs. Charlotte King read from a scrap book a clipping about the Nantucket steamboat running to Hyannis four times a week in the year 1872.

Miss Grace Brown Gardner had in her possession a program of the graduating class of 1897 and read the list of graduates, one of whom was present at the gam, Mrs. Mary L. Gouin. Miss Gardner then read the menu which was used at the Centennial Supper held at one of the hotels. This consisted of soup, boiled swordfish, every kind of roast meat, and ended with ice cream.

Mrs. Kent King then told a story about an old time character.

Mrs. Jones showed a picture of the old Nantucket Hotel on Brant Point and told of a dinner held there for the Coffin School. This hotel was later moved *and while being moved, a* Northeast storm came up. Mrs. Jones recalls seeing the horses going round and round the capstan. One section of this hotel is the present Red Men's Building (Dreamland Theatre).

Mrs. Adams read a clipping about an old bath tub in the basement kitchen of Captain Owen Chase's house on the northeast corner of

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SALVAGING THE SUGAR BARK "MENTOR"

By EDOUARD A. STACKPOLE
(Mr. Nantucket History)

On a stormy April morning, sixty years ago, just after the sun had brought its first rays out of the sea, the big Norwegian bark, **Mentor,** bound for Boston, struck heavily in the shoal water some fifteen miles east of Nantucket. After a hasty survey of the situation, the bark's master ordered his crew of eleven men and two mates to lower away the long-boat and "abandon ship." White water was breaking all around the craft but the crew were able to get the long-boat free and clear of the bark's quarter. The **Mentor's** inner jib, foresail and spanker were still set, and she was laboring ominously as her crew abandoned her.

The ship-wrecked mariners sighted Great Round Shoal lightship, some six miles away, and set a course for her. A few hours later, they reached the lightship and were taken safely aboard. In the meantime the **Mentor** was fast aground on "Rose & Crown Shoal." She was heavily laden with 550 tons of sugar in boxes which had been put aboard at Cienfuegos, Cuba, consigned to Nash, Spaulding & Company in Boston. Her passage from Cuba up the coast had been uneventful, and she had put in at the Delaware Breakwater, from which anchorage she had laid a course to Boston. A succession of strong easterlies had driven her off her course and she was in the dread Nantucket shoals before her master realized her position.

On the following morning (Monday), the fishing schooner **Wide-Awake** sailed by the lightship and was hailed. The ship-wrecked Norwegians were taken aboard the schooner and taken into Vineyard Haven. The **Wide-Awake** then returned to the vicinity and began a search for the wrecked bark. No sign of the **Mentor** could be seen, and it was conjectured that she had broken up and rolled over in the two-day easterly storm.

News of the disaster came to Nantucket by telegraph from Vineyard Haven. It was Monday, April 24, 1893, and the life-saving stations and lighthouse keepers were asked to keep a look-out for any trace of the big bark. It was not then realized that the **Mentor** was a derelict. Some time after she was abandoned, the big bark had worked free of the shoals and, with the tide carrying her to the southwest, and her sails alternately catching and spilling the wind, she made an erratic course. Several watchers from shore, especially at 'Sconset, had sighted the craft's sails but did not realize they were observing an abandoned vessel.

On Tuesday morning, word came to town that a vessel had been sighted some ten miles south of the life-saving station at Surfside. Immediately, a gang of men from the wharves got together, and organized a crew to man the big "Underwriter's boat," housed in town. With William Smith driving the horses hauling the gear, the men and the boat were driven over to Surfside, where they launched through the surf.

The crew of the boat was made up of the following Islanders: James A. Holmes, George A. Veeder, James Kiernan, James H. Luce, John P. Taber, James M. Ramsdell, Joseph P. Gardner, Leander Small, Asa W. Small, Nelson Clark, Arthur Folger, Charles G. Coffin, Arthur C. Manter and George W. Burgess.

In the meantime, the Surfside life-saving station crew had launched the big surfboat, and, enlisting the aid of James H. Wood and John R. Sylvia — two dory fishermen who were off the beach in their anchored dory, fishing — set off in the wake of the crew from town. The race was now on in earnest. After a pull of a few miles off-shore, the **Mentor** could be clearly seen. The bark was sailing very slowly to the westward, with her light sails drawing in the breeze and the tide adding considerably to her headway.

The two crews had to pull steadily during the next two hours, although they were not gaining perceptibly on the derelict. However, they knew that the tide was due to turn around 2:00 o'clock that afternoon and gambled on this fact to gain the bark's side. Fortunately, the wind did not increase. At 2:15 o'clock it was clearly apparent that they were gaining and this inspired them to stronger effort. An hour later they were pulling up alongside the **Mentor.** Jim Ramsdell and Arthur Folger scrambled aboard and were soon followed by the rest of the crew.

A few minutes later the life-saving station boat drew up to the bark and hailed their fellow-Islanders. After the formality of declining aid from the station crew, the boarders watched the surfboat put about and head back to Surfside. The two boats had rowed approximately 18 miles.

The last the Surfside crew saw of the **Mentor** she was heading southwest, with her crew of Nantucket salvors getting sail on her. The vessel was leaking somewhat but was easily freed by manning the pumps.

Another full day elapsed before the fate of the **Mentor** was definitely established. Tugs, which had been sent out to look for the derelict, had failed to sight her and, to add to the mystery of the whole affair, a heavy fog had settled over the waters in this area.

Finally, on Thursday morning, the telegraph brought the welcome news that the Nantucket crew had salvaged the **Mentor.** They had sailed her to a point just off Block Island, where they were spoken by a tug. It being foggy, the Islanders struck a bargain with the tug's skipper and were towed to Vineyard Haven, where they arrived at 1:30 that morning.

After getting in touch with the consignees and the insurance agents, the Islanders remained aboard the craft until she was towed to Boston. Here, the salvors impounded the **Mentor** for $40,000. The tugboat concern also put in a claim, but the Nantucketers, led by James Kiernan, had the tug skipper's signed agreement to take the bark in tow from Block Island to Vineyard Haven for $200. This contract was recognized by the Courts, and the Nantucket men were awarded salvage

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unt of $14,000. The cargo of ; valued at $70,000.

successful enterprise for the After all the expenses had for, the salvors received $750 efforts. A share was given Smith, who had charge of the oat and who carted the boat them.

nder living today who took part in the salvaging of the "sugar bark" is George W. Burgess, Sr., of the Nesbitt Inn, Broad Street. In recounting his experiences at that time, Mr. Burgess said in part:

"I was down on South Wharf with some of the others when the news came that a ship was sighted from the south tower, bearing about ten miles south and east of Surfside. We all felt sure she must be the missing bark, but of course we couldn't tell for certain. Jim Holmes got us together and we got the Underwriters' boat out, and, with Bill Smith driving the team, the rig started for Surfside.

"When we got there we could see the station-boat under Capt. Clisby pulling away. We launched our boat in a jiffy and started out on the race. We were pretty confident as we were all used to rowing and had a good crew. It wasn't long before we caught up with them — soon we had passed and were drawing away. It was a long row but we figured the tide would be slack about noon and kept on. Fortunately, the wind fell off and the bark soon lost headway. I remember how we kept watching her decks as we drew up to her — but there was no sign of life aboard.

"As we drew up alongside, Joe Gardner, who had the bow oar, sang out: 'Ahoy! Is there anyone aboard this craft?' Of course, there was no answer. She was abandoned all right.

"Cap'n Jim Holmes took charge of things when we got aboard, just as he had in the boat, being the agent for the Underwriters'. We tried the bark's pumps and soon had most of the water out of her, which was surprisingly little.

"Luckily, we had three boatmen on our crew who had been in square-riggers — Jim Luce, Charlie Coffin and Jim Kiernan. It came on to breeze up heavily from the north and we proceeded to get sail on her and steered for Block Island. We intended to get into Newport but the wind fell off soon after we sighted Block Island light that night. Then the fog came in thick and we anchored her for the night.

"When the tug hailed us, we were as surprised as she was, and we invited her skipper on board. There was an agreement signed in our cabin, wherein the tug skipper agreed to tow us into Vineyard Haven for $200.

"I stayed on board the **Mentor** with most of the others until we arrived in Boston next day. We hired a well-known Boston marine lawyer to take our case and guaranteed him $1,000. After the usual preliminaries, the Court allowed our salvage claims and we divided the money into 16 equal shares — Bill Smith got one share as he was the Underwriters' man who always hauled the big boat.

"What did I do with the money? Well, I was a young fellow then and the $750 I received seemed like a lot of money. But I was wise because I bought a house with it — a house on Pearl Street which was my home for years. But, in looking back, that was quite a job and considering all the chances we took, well worth the money."